THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 135. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Caleb Cushing and San Domingo.

Chinese Immigration Discouraged.

The English Anton Probst.

Arrest of the Murderer.

Horrors on Shipboard

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. DOMINGO.

Caleb Cushing on the Dominican Treaty—Incontrovertible Arguments.

A Washington correspondent has been interviewing the Hon. Caleb Cushing upon the St. Domingo business. The following passages from his report will be found of interest:—

Correspondent—Mr. Cushing, I suppose you have given some attention to the St. Domingo question. What is your opinion of the proposed annexation?

Mr. Cushing—In regard to the successful ratification I can make no prediction, because I have no data upon which to decide. I am satisfied, however, that the island is a desirable acquisition; indeed, I consider it necessary to the completeness of the American nation. It is a remarkable fact, and our history proves it, that the Congress of the United States, in aggregate intelligence, has always been far inferior to the Executive.

That branch of the Government on questions rising above the mere detail of local government has in no single instance displayed itself up to the times, or even comprehended the national necessities in their broad interpretation. Take the purchase of Louisiana, of Florida, the acquisition of Texas and California, and you find the Executive far in advance of Congress. Indeed, the vast possessions embracing our finest cotton-growing and auriferous regions, and necessary to complete the geographical ascendancy of this nation on this continent, are all due to the advanced position held by the Executive. Now here we have history that cannot be questioned nor denied; facts, too, which have been overlooked and may prove a valuable suggestion to the people.

Correspondent—I have not heard the statement of these facts before. It is a good point. Some Senators do a great deal of harping upon the inadvisability of acquiring tropical possessions.

Mr. Cushing—So I see in the papers. Such arguments are silly—in fact, they are no arguments at all—because they contain neither reason nor the force of facts. Show me a great nation living to-day without her tropical possessions. My opinion is that no nation can complete its greatness without tropical possessions. Spain became great when she acquired a hold upon the tropics; Portugal followed and wielded a sway of glory and power for years, until she lost her most valuable footholds in the tropics. What would England do without India? That is easily answered. She would eat herself up in no time. Take the Netherlands, only you may hunt a long time on the map before you can find her, she is territorially so small. But small as she is she is a power, and only on account of her tropical possessions—the island of Java, the Moluccas and Sumatra.

It seems to be a very shallow argument—admitting it to be an argument at all—to say that we should have no tropical possessions. That is precisely what we do want now to finish us as a nation in a territorial way. Look over what our soil now produces—there is wheat, corn, beef, etc., cotton, coal, iron, gold, silver, quicksilver, and copper. These are the great articles in the world's consumption. We must now have sugar, coffee, and tea; then we complete the cycle of commerce. Then we have everything in ourselves. We can do without tea that is our own growth, for the present, though I believe we will raise that before long; but there is a danger now of throwing away sugar and coffee when we have both in our grasp.

Correspondent—One of the greatest objections the Senate brings up against the treaty is that there is a job in it.

Mr. Cushing—Well, I do not know exactly what is meant by a job, though I hear that is one of the subjects very elaborately touched upon. If a job means that somebody will be benefited by the ratification of the treaty, I doubt whether any great measure has gone through Congress without some one profiting in consequence. That does not affect the treaty. You might as well say that the late war should never have been fought because somebody might become enriched. I think such talk is absurd.

THE CHINESE.

The California Companies Discourage any Further Immigration.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 25th instant says:—

The Chinese Six Companies, of this city, is a combination which possesses considerable authority here and in China. Shortly after the arrival of the last steamer from that country, the leading men of the association here, seeing about 1200 of their countrymen landed, called a meeting at which a circular was prepared setting forth the reasons why Chinamen and Chinawomen should cease emigrating to this country. Copies of this circular will be posted in all the principal towns and cities of the empire, for the information of all classes.

It is a long document, but the substance of it is that California and the adjoining States are not what they formerly were so far as the facilities for making money are concerned; that very few Chinamen can obtain more than a bare subsistence, and that only the merchants are able to accumulate riches. The opinion prevails generally in China that the placer mines of this State afford a good field for the labors of the immigrant. The circular states that these mines do not pay any longer, as a general thing, and that if Chinese miners chance to make money in them, there is great danger that they will be robbed of their earnings and driven out of their mines by thieves and robbers. They say their people are not respected, but are put down to the level of cattle and horses; they are in constant danger of violence and suffer ill usage in every part of the State. They say of the threats of riot and bloodshed, that they consider most of them as idle talk, but would not do anything to provoke an attempt to execute them. The condition of the people is described; that thousands of them are without work, can get none, and are destitute of food and other necessaries of life; that the merchants have extended temporary relief to some, but that all cannot be aided. For these and other reasons they deprecate the policy of sending any more Chinamen here. Of the female immigrants they say that the women who have come here have brought infinite disgrace, not only on themselves, but on the more respectable Chinese here. They also are advised to stay at home. The chief men of the Six Companies think the issuance of the circular will tend to retard very much the further influx of their countrymen into America; and it certainly does not afford a very attractive picture of their present condition and prospects.

A FAMOUS POLITICIAN.

Death of the Renowned Parrot of the French War Office—Forty Years of Political Consistency.

The French papers announced the death of Jacko, the famous parrot of the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830 by Marshal Soult, and he remained for forty years at his post unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as an indispensable appanage to the War Department, and when there was a cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered office. But under the Republic and the Second Empire he remained a staunch Royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le Roi!" so annoyed Marshal St. Arnaud when he was War Minister that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add "de St. Arnaud" to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing screamed out, "Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!" "A la bonne heure," said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "Vive l'Empereur!" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe——," but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression, as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after several minutes' intense struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a hoarse, sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess of Berry, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I, three days before the *plebiscitum*.

THE ENGLISH PROBST.

One of the Most Shocking Tragedies on Record—Arrest of the Murderer in the Clothes of One of his Victims.

We find in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 26th instant further accounts of the horrible tragedy at Denham, England:—

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

On May 25 the supposed murderer was arrested in a lodging-house at Slough. He proved to be a tramp, and said his name was John Jones. He was dressed in Marshall's clothes, and had a pawn ticket for one of the watches in his pocket. He had a carpet-bag with him full of food. The evidence at the inquest given by the constable on duty near the house shows that a man quite answering the description of the supposed murderer, now in custody, met him soon after 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, asked his way to the Oxford road, and told him a story of how he had interfered between a man and wife, and prevented the man throwing his wife into the "cut" (canal). The man was then dressed shabbily, as a common tramp, with very old boots, and seemed footsore. The policeman did not like his look, and followed him a short distance on his way.

The most extraordinary evidence given, however, was that of a witness named Elizabeth Simpson, living about 100 yards from Marshall's house, who went out to look for a key she had lost the night before. It was then a little before seven on the Sunday morning. A man came out of Mr. Marshall's house dressed in Mr. Marshall's Sunday clothes, and she at first thought it was Mr. Marshall, but it was not. He asked her what she was looking for, and offered to assist her in her search, telling her at the same time the story he had told the policeman, that he had that morning prevented a man throwing his wife into the "cut." He volunteered the information that he did not live at Marshall's, and that the family had that day gone for a holiday. It was proved that a tramp, who went by the name of "Jack," stayed in a common lodging-house at Uxbridge. On Saturday he said he was going to see a brother. He was out all Saturday night, and returned on Sunday morning in new clothes. The clothes worn by the tramp were identified by the policeman as those found in the house of the victims.

The clothes found on the man now in custody have been identified as those taken from Marshall's house. The murderer—for such we may now call him without much injustice—was taken at Reading. His name is John Jones, and he speaks with a strong Scotch accent. On him was found the duplicate of Miss Marshall's watch which he had pledged at Uxbridge, and on him also was found a bright steel-barrelled pistol which the tramp "Jack" had shown when staying at Uxbridge.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

SLOUGH, 2 P. M.—The supposed murderer (of whose arrest you have heard) reached Slough at 9 last night, and was taken from the railway to the police station by Captain Drake and Superintendent Dunham. A great crowd waited to witness his arrival. The police, however, say they know him well; that he has been frequently convicted, and that his real name is John Jenkins, a boiler-maker of Staffordshire. On being spoken to this morning, the prisoner asked gruffly for "more grub," and said if it was not given to him he would refuse to take food at all. All day yesterday the prisoner persisted in telling Mr. Dunham that two men whom he did not know had done the murder and had given him the clothes of the murdered man to wear, "and d—d if he did not think they would believe he had done the murder himself because he had the clothes on."

This morning the accused man was brought up before Sir Robert B. Harvey, Captain Farrer, and Mr. Coleman at Slough. The court was closed to the public, but a large and excited crowd congregated outside, their shouts and loud conversation being plainly heard through the open windows, and occasionally reaching a pitch that interrupted the proceedings.

The prisoner, who had remained in the police cells all night, was brought in shortly after 11 o'clock and placed in the dock handcuffed. He is apparently a man of 42 or 43 years of age, and was dressed in clothes which had been supplied by the police. In appearance he is short, thick-set, with black, bushy beard and moustaches closely cut round. His face was ghastly pale, and he looked like a man who had not slept for several days. He leaned over the bar of the dock and listened, apparently without emotion, to the circumstantial relation by Superintendent Dunham of the position in which the several victims of the murder were discovered, with the marks each bore of the blows of the axe.

HORRORS ON A STEAMSHIP.

Insanity and Suicide at Sea—No Possibility of Rescue—A Gloomy Voyage.

The steamer Parana, Captain Wilkeson, arrived at New York yesterday, from London on the 18th of last month, her first voyage.

On the second day out Captain Wilkeson, while making his daily inspection among the steerage passengers, had his attention directed to a young man of very respectable appearance, who was distributing tracts among his fellow-passengers. He was attired in a fine suit of broadcloth, and this fact alone attracted the captain's attention. Captain Wilkeson wondered what could possibly have caused a man of his appearance to take passage in the steerage, and the incident occasioned him much uneasiness, so much so that he determined to speak to the young man next morning.

On the following day, while Captain Wilkeson was passing among the steerage passengers, he was accosted by the young man, who asked permission to preach the gospel to the passengers, remarking that he had already addressed them, and that he had been sent to accompany the passengers by the Lord Jesus Christ. The captain gave his permission. During the day all the passengers, numbering over 800, assembled on the main deck, and standing on the deck, the young man delivered a sermon on the benefits derived from a Christian life.

Captain Wilkeson says that he has heard several of the most eminent English and American preachers, but he never yet listened to a man possessing such rare eloquence and spiritual enthusiasm. His voice he described as rich and loud, and his words, although the sea was running high and the winds blowing fresh, could be distinctly heard.

The next morning, at about 5 o'clock, while the crew were all at work cleaning decks, the young man rushed on deck in his night-shirt and drawers, and, leaping on the bulwarks, plunged into the sea, which was then running very high.

The Captain, hearing the telegraph alarm to stop and back, hurried on deck, and looking far astern there saw a man floating on the topmost wave. He saw that it was madness to lower a boat, and before anything could be done the man disappeared.

It was ascertained that the last passenger was named William A. Soffee, that he was aged twenty-one years, and that he took passage from London.

For several days following the occurrence the passengers were filled with gloom, and nothing else was talked of.

About a week following the drowning the captain was sent for by an aged Frenchman named Etienne Stehelin, who desired that the purser should take care of his papers, money, and personal effects. The captain remarked that it was seldom that thieves were among so respectable a class of passengers, and that his property was all safe. The passenger said it was not them he feared, but he did not believe he would live to reach his darling son whom he so long had hoped to see. Stehelin being in good health, the captain laughed at his fears and told him he would see his son in a few days. The old man would not be comforted, and during the whole day he walked up and down the steerage gangway, talking to himself. The passengers after a while failed to notice his strange actions. There was no one supposed that he meditated suicide. He always answered respectfully when addressed, and frequently caressed the little children while playing about him.

On the morning of June 2, at about 5 o'clock, without attracting the attention of the other passengers, the majority of whom were about turning out of their berths, he ascended to the deck, and, mounting the railing, plunged overboard. The sea at the time was running very high, and the Captain said it would be sacrificing life to man the lifeboat.

The baggage, papers, and valuables belonging to the lost passengers were taken charge of to await the orders of relatives. Stehelin, the Frenchman, left two valuable gold watches, one of which he intended as a present to his son whom he had not seen for many years.

—We hear that a biography of the famous, or infamous Lady Castlemaine is in preparation. Of all persons connected with English history she is the one who least deserves the honor of being so treated.

—Spring Lake, Mich., is very proud of its mineral wells. It is repoted that two men, nearly blind for years, have been restored to sight by use of the mineral waters at that place.

STRIPPING FOR A FIGHT.

Trouble Between the Trunk Lines—The Last Move of the Monopolists—Prospect of a Splendid Railroad War.

The railroad Titans are again preparing to wage suicidal war upon each other, and judging by present indications the contest this season will be unusually fierce. Vanderbilt has at length laid aside his mask and come out in open hostility to the competing lines—hoping thereby to further the ends of the gigantic monopoly he has so long and vainly sought to establish. The doughty Commodore yesterday flung down the gauntlet by informing President Gould that all arrangements hitherto existing between the New York Central and Erie lines are to be considered null and void.

Disappointment at the utter defeat of his English agents, Raphael, Burt & Co., is assigned as the motive which has induced Mr. Vanderbilt to come out at last in his true colors as the great opponent of the Erie interest. Acting in concert with his foreign filibusters with a view to crushing out Erie as a competing line, Vanderbilt has refused to receive Erie tickets between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and is making tremendous exertions to block the routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

Gould, the undoubtable, and Fisk, the irrepressible, have promptly acknowledged the challenge of the Central combination, and are determined to battle bravely against the threatened monopoly. Vanderbilt having also repudiated the arrangements hitherto in force with the Pennsylvania Central, will stand alone in the coming contest.

Negotiations for a defensive and offensive alliance are now being carried on between the Erie and Pennsylvania Central, and should a satisfactory treaty be concluded between these powerful corporations, Vanderbilt will inevitably be brought to terms before long.

FOREIGN NOTES.

European Mail News.

—The Emperor Napoleon's speech, containing 532 words, was transmitted from Paris to Havre by two wires in ten minutes.

—The mails of the steamship Weser, which vessel left Bremen May 21 and Southampton May 24, were delivered yesterday. The advices they contain are later by two days than were those at hand by the China on Wednesday.

—An aggregate meeting of the Jewish congregations of Manchester had been held at the Derby Street School-rooms, Cheetham, in Manchester, "to unite in a petition to Parliament for the abolition of the University tests." There was a numerous attendance.

—A communication from Vienna states that since the publication in Austria of the laws on religious liberty, a movement has arisen in the population of that city, which is, to say the least of it, a strange one. In the course of less than two years about 680 persons, of both sexes, have abjured Christianity for the Jewish faith, and what is curious is that these perversions are on the increase.

—The Paris journals of May 23 and 24 discuss scarcely any other subject but the Emperor's speech on receiving the result of the late vote on the *plebiscitum*. With the exception of the Left and the Legitimists, the various parties seem satisfied, each applying a portion of his Majesty's words to itself. All agree in affirming that no dissolution of the Legislature is intended, and that his Majesty spoke with great moderation and dignity.

—Letters from Tangier state that a question which has been for a long time under discussion among diplomatists is on the point of being solved. The Emperor of Morocco appears to have made up his mind to accord to the ministers of foreign powers the right of residing near his person during a portion of the year. This measure would be of great advantage for the expedition of business, which could, upon important occasions, be carried on directly with the Emperor.

—The Paris *Univers* of May 22 has received the following intelligence from Rome:—

"A conference is spoken of as having taken place between Generals Kanzler and Dumont, at which those officers decided upon the course of conduct to be adopted should any disturbance take place on the frontier, an event which does not seem improbable. The latter officer considered it wise to make no movement, and so to avoid a conflict between the French troops and the rebel bands, which might lead to serious consequences; and the other agreeing with him on the point, has sent part of the Montefiascone garrison to the extreme frontier of the province of Viterbo, and also a company of Zouaves and a detachment of dragoons from Rome to Grosetto by railway."

—The *Times* of May 22 says that the new Cunard liner Abyssinia, of 3600 tons, went out upon her admiralty trial on the previous Friday, and ran the measured mile at Wemyss Bay at the rate of fifteen knots per hour. The Abyssinia is one of the four new ships fitting out in the Clyde to carry the mails between England and America, under Messrs. Cunard, Burns, and McIver's contract, which, it will be remembered, they obtained from her Majesty's Government for eight years, at £70,000 a year. The vessel is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture. The Abyssinia is unlike any of the Cunard steamers now afloat, as she is a four-decker, and with her heavy iron masts and plumb stem, looks more like a line-of-battle ship than a vessel destined for the great marine service of the Cunard Company.

GENERALITIES.

Impaled Alive.

Perhaps the first accident of the kind, says the Ross county (Ohio) *Register*, occurred on Tuesday afternoon, east of this place, on the M. and C. Railroad. As we learn it, a young man named John Crown, brakeman on a freight train bound West at the time indicated, went forward to the engine and took a seat in front of the boiler, with legs dangling over the cow-catcher. He had been riding in this position some time, the train bowling along at a good rate, when suddenly, in passing over a heavy board that was nailed lengthwise of the track, the point of the cow-catcher caught in the end of the board and rent off a large sliver, almost three inches in diameter at the thickest place, which, darting up the front of the engine, caught Crown under the left thigh, passed entirely through flesh, tendons, etc., passing on and striking against the head of the boiler—thus literally impaling alive the unfortunate brakeman.

Hard Times in Utah.

From the present prospects we may look for a continuance of tight times in this country. There never was a period in the history of this Territory when business men experienced such difficulty in getting along as they do at present, and the laboring man finds it equally hard. Work is scarce; money and other good pay is much more scarce. There appears to be a general slackness or stagnation in business East, West, North, and South, in other States and Territories as well as this. The dull times are not altogether owing to the scarcity of grain and other produce in the country on which to live, for of these there are plenty yet, but rather to the general inclination which prevails to take in sail. Circumstances evidently are shaping in such a manner as to compel us to board and clothe ourselves; and instead of importing everything, raise something to export, or at least supply our own demand.—*Salt Lake News.*

—Joliet, Illinois, enjoys the title of "The Wind City"—so called because of its gusty bleakness.

—A pastry cook, named Grey, at the Patee House, St. Joseph, has had a windfall of $129,000.

—Two young women turned out with spades and hoes and paid their road tax in the town of Beloit, Wis., the other day.

—A company of colored citizens at Indianapolis have organized for the purpose of building a colored hotel, to which no white persons will be admitted.

—We believe that Mr Swinburne, in his new volume of poems, which bears the somewhat mysterious title of "Songs before Sunrise," deals in a bold manner with the speculative questions of the day. Nearly the whole of the volume is now in type, and it will, in all probability, be published in a week or two.

—A regiment of negro troops lately passed through Galveston. They are intended for frontier posts, and will no doubt have an opportunity to scalp or be scalped by the Comanches before their term of service expires.

—The historical paintings by the artist Glessing, seven in number, designed to illustrate prominent events in the history of Indianapolis, are now said to be nearly finished.

—The waiter girls of the hotel at Sioux City, Iowa, refused to serve Spotted Tail, White Bear, Green Oak, and Yellow Hair, when those dusky warriors went to the table the other day; and the bar-tender was ignobly pressed into their service.

—Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran Methodist preacher, was in Indianapolis last week. He is 86 years of age, and has been an itinerant preacher for 65 years, and a presiding elder for fifty years. The reverend gentleman looks old and feeble, and says he "can't preach any more; all he can do is to talk."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fresh Indian Disturbances.

Gov. Ashley and the Montana Troubles

The Harrison Court-Martial.

Reprimand by Secretary Robeson.

Annapolis Naval Commencement.

Settlement of Mexican Claims

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nomination by the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day nominated Acting Second Assistant Engineer John T. Smith to be a second assistant engineer.

Vice-Admiral Porter

will deliver the diplomas to the graduating class at the Naval Academy to-day.

Secretary Robeson

went down to the Academy in the early train this morning.

New Naval Pay Bill.

It is understood that the Senate Naval Committee have agreed upon reporting a Navy Pay bill, which will not leave the staff officers out in the cold, as was at one time feared and proposed.

United States Steamer Nantasket.

The Nantasket was at Trinidad, Cuba, on the 24th of May, looking after American interests and of those who were and had been imprisoned there.

The Harrison Court-Martial.

The comments of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of First Assistant Engineer Harrison, tried for striking Paymaster Machette, on the Wasp, in the South Atlantic fleet, and whose sentence has previously been stated, are as follows:—

"The sentence in this case was approved by Rear-Admiral Lanman, who convened the court, and is, though not without reluctance, approved by the Secretary. The facts set forth in the specification and proved on the trial would have sustained a charge of 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' and warranted a sentence of dismissal from the service. For these reasons the Secretary of the Navy has felt reluctant to give his approval to the sentence for an offense which is, in his judgment, deserving of severe punishment. In reprimanding the accused the Secretary is constrained to notice not only the ruffianly assault committed upon a brother officer, but also the indecorous and disrespectful conduct of the accused towards the court while on trial. Having pleaded guilty to the charge and specification, the accused was asked by the Court if he desired time to prepare a defense. He answered, 'yes,' and being inquired of how long a time he desired, replied, 'fifteen minutes.' The Court gave him an hour. At the end of that time he presented to the Court a written defense so disrespectful that the Court could not receive it. He then withdrew it, and declined to offer any respectful defense. Such conduct is itself deserving of censure. It betrays a wanton disregard not only of the laws and regulations of the service, but of official and personal decorum, and is calculated to cast reproach upon the service to which the offender belongs. This order of reprimand will be forwarded to the commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, and be by him transmitted to the commanders of all vessels within his command.

"GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy."

The Mexican Commission.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The mixed commission for the settlement of the claims between Mexico and the United States will resume its session next Monday. Some of the cases which have been prepared during the several months' recess will then be considered. A gentleman largely interested says there are upwards of two thousand claims, which may occupy five years in adjudicating.

Amendment to the Georgia Bill.

The Senate Reconstruction Committee this morning attached to the Georgia bill a proviso that nothing therein contained should interfere with an election in Georgia this fall, as provided by the Georgia constitution, and resolved to postpone action with regard to Tennessee until next session.

The Mayoralty Contest—Emery's Majority.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The majority for the Emery Reform candidate for Mayor is 3214. Total vote polled 16978. Falling only 993 behind registration.

The Bowen Republicans elect two Aldermen and five Common Councilmen, of whom two are colored. Of the Emery Republicans elected 5 are colored. The Emeryites are largely in the majority in the Common Council, while in Aldermen, with those holding over, there is a tie.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill providing for an Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore.

Bills were introduced to change the location of a certain railroad in the State of Minnesota, granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments at Providence, R. I., and at Bucksport, Me., and to grant the right of way to the Arkansas and Delta Railroad, and aid in the constructing of the same.

House.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution for the relief of Commander A. B. Bissell, with an amendment, extending its provisions also to Commander John C. Carter. Passed.

Mr. Finkelnburg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a port of delivery at Kansas City, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. Davis, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the care and custody of persons convicted in the United States courts who have or may become insane, authorizing their transfer to the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. Mercur, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing terms of the United States courts to be held at Helena, Arkansas. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee of Elections regulating payments of members in cases of contested elections.

Mr. Dawes renewed the argument which he had commenced when the bill was up last week. He reminded the House that within the last twelve years, up to the beginning of this Congress, the House had paid to persons who it had decided had no right to a dollar of public money, a gratuity of $179,000, and that in the present Congress an additional sum of $50,000 had been paid under the same circumstances.

He desired the House to consider whether any proper remedy could be devised for the evil, as under this state of things elections were contested in such number that the House had been compelled this session to make different and separate Committees of Election, involving the House in the absurdity of five different courts, making five different, independent, and conflicting rulings, perhaps on the same questions of fact. He favored the principle of the bill to pay only half compensation to the sitting member whose seat is contested until the contest is decided.

He admitted that there were difficulties in the matter of contested elections which lay deeper than could be reached by statute. They lay in the prejudices and passions of party; but if there could be any enactment devised which would cure or help to cure the evil, the House ought to attend to it.

Mr. Willard argued that the bill did not cure the evil complained of, but simply legalized it. He was in favor of saying to contestants that unless they made their claim good nothing would be paid to them, either for expenses or gratuity.

Mr. Marshall admitted that there had been great abuses in the matter of contested elections, but he believed that the pending bill would produce still greater evils, and he was therefore opposed to it. The abuses had arisen from an improper exercise of discretion and judgment on the part of the House. Every member who had his certificate of election was entitled to draw his pay so long as he held his seat, and the House had no right to deprive him of it.

He believed that the plan proposed in the bill instead of suppressing contests invited them. The House should not hesitate for a moment in rejecting the bill, which he regarded as dangerous and revolutionary.

Mr. Paine, chairman of the committee, advocated the bill, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Kerr moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll called for the yeas and nays, remarking that the bill ought to go to the table, that it was the best place for it.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A special election will be held to-morrow to determine whether the city of San Francisco shall donate $1,000,000 towards the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There is considerable opposition to the donation, arising from the fact that the Southern Pacific Road is but another name for the Central Pacific Company, which owns all the railroads in the State, and will thus control the Southern Pacific route from this coast to the East.

Ship News.

The British ship William Wilson sailed for Baker's Island yesterday. The vessel was in the possession of the United States Marshal pending a suit in the District Court. The captain forced the marshal overboard, and it is announced that a revenue cutter will be sent in pursuit.

Specie Shipments.

During the last week $122,000 in gold was remitted overland to New York.

The Chollar and the Hale and Norcross Mining Companies have declared dividends, the former $5, and the latter $7·50 per share.

Honolulu Advices—Finances and Marine Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The dates from Honolulu, by the steamer Ajax, are to the 23d ultimo. The Legislative Assembly was in session.

The report of the Minister of Finance shows that the receipts into the National Treasury for two years were $988,000. The expenditures for the same period were $988,000. The public debt was about $12,000.

The United States ship Jamestown sailed for the Micronesian Islands April 30.

The Austrian frigate Donau sailed for Callao May 1.

Several New Bedford whalers sailed on the 20th ultimo.

The Oregon Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The returns of the Oregon election are meagre. The indications are that the Legislative contest will be very close. Grover, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected by 400 majority.

A Portland telegram says the election passed off quietly. The Republicans claim a majority in that city and county and some gain in other counties, and believe that the vote in the State is very close.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Captain Mitchell, of the 5th Infantry, arrived here yesterday from the Indian country. He furnishes an account of a recent attack on Bear creek station, forty miles south of Fort Dodge. A band of thirty-five Indians came to the station, which was guarded by Sergeant Murray and four men of the 3d Infantry, who represented themselves as Arrapahoes. After cooking and eating some time in a friendly manner all but seven left. Those remaining then shot two of Murray's men and severely wounded the sergeant himself; after which they fled. Sixty mules belonging to Mr. Traing, a trader of Camp Supply, were run off and one herder was killed. Two or three other men were also killed at different places.

Governor Ashley, of Montana.

HELENA, Montana, June 6.—The *Herald* of last evening discusses the proposed supersession of Governor Ashley, saying that he has been to Montana a noble, honest, efficient, energetic, and strictly temperate, wide-awake Republican Governor: the first Executive who in all or any of these particulars has filled the chair in this Territory. To supersede him without a charge or complaint of any kind having been preferred against him, we consider, with every good citizen of Montana, Republican or Democrat, doing him a most grievous wrong.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company at Annapolis yesterday, the Hon. James C. Clarke, State Senator from Baltimore county, was elected President. The following are the directors:—George S. Brown and Gilmer Meredith, of Baltimore city; James G. Barrett, of Washington, D. C.; Isaac Young, William T. McPherson, and William Dodge, of Maryland. The salary of the President was raised from $3500 to $10,000 per annum.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Hartford Municipal Election.

HARTFORD, June 7.—At the municipal election yesterday the Citizens' ticket, composed of both parties, was elected over the regular Republican ticket. Isaac G. Lewis, the Republican Mayor-elect, was on both tickets.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 93. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 30.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—11·30 A. M.—The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 6th instant since the last report have been 100,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s 3d. Red Western, 8s. 9d.

LONDON, June 7.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

ANTWERP, June 7.—Petroleum opened quiet.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Stocks heavy. Money stronger at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 113⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 68½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅞; Erie, 23½; Reading, 108¾; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 98¾; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95½; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21½@22c. Flour dull but steady. Wheat firmer; Maryland, $1·45@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·37@$1·40; Western, $1·27@$1·35. Corn—white firm at $1·17@1·18; yellow dull at 1·09@$1·11. Oats dull at 57@60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull but firm at $1·05½@1·06½.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamer Silesia takes out $342,000 in specie.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, June 7, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday shows a very material falling off in resources. The deposits show a decrease amounting to $410,407, and specie $54,351. On the other hand the legal-tenders have increased $137,580 and the loans $778,310. The above figures show a diminution of actual resources amounting to over $1,000,000, as compared with the preceding week. The demand for money is very moderate to-day, and, with ample funds available, rates continue at last quotations.

The gold market continues quiet and somewhat weaker. Sales between 113¾@114, and opening and closing at 113⅞.

In Government securities the transactions were small, but prices were quite steady.

Stocks were rather weak and less active. In State and City loans there were no sales to report. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 92¾.

In Reading Railroad there were limited sales at 54 3-16@54·31. Pennsylvania was weak; sales at 58⅜; sales of Minehill at 54½; Philadelphia and Erie at 30⅜ b. o.; Little Schuylkill at 43; Catawissa preferred at 39@39½, and Camden and Amboy at 120½.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 35¾@36, and Schuylkill at 43.

Miscellaneous stocks quiet. Sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 20@21, and Commercial Bank at 59½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$1000	N Penna 10s	109½	50 sh	Penna R.....	58¾
$100	Perkiomen bs.	78	3	do.........	58¾
$1000	W Penna bs.b5	81	120	do.......ls.	58¾
$1000	Leh Gold L...	92¾	81	do......ls.	58¾
$2500	do.........	92¾	180	do.........	58¾
$1000	Susq Bds.....	45	241	do......ls.	58¾
100 sh	Reading R..	54·31	100	do......2d.	58⅞
836	do.......ls.	54¼	200	do. ....s60.	58
100	do......c.	54¼	100	do...s5wn.	58½
100	do......b5.	54¼	200	do.........	58¾
1 sh	Minehill R...	54½	10 sh	Cent Trans..	50
21	do......ls.	54½	100 sh	Leh N St.ls.	36
74 sh	C & Am R.ls.	120½	200	do.........	36
2	do.......c.	120½	100	do.....b60.	35¾
57 sh	Lit Sch R....	43	100 sh	Sch N Pf.b60	19
3 sh	Leh Val.....	51¾	25 sh	Com'l Bk....	59½
100 sh	Cata Pf..b60.	39½	3 sh	Phil & E R...	30
100	do.........	39	100	do..... ..	30½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½; do., 1864, 111½@111⅝; do., 1865, 111½@111⅞; do. do., July, 113⅜@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 114@114¼; do. 1868, 113⅞@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 114⅛@114⅜. Gold, 113⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; do., 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111½@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 114@114¼; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅞@114⅛; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅞	11·00 A. M.	113⅞
10·50 "	114	11·20 "	113¾
10·18 "	113⅞	11·40 "	113⅞
10·45 "	113¾	12·00 M.	113¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 7.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25, but the absence of supplies restricts operations.

The Flour market is fairly active, and prices are well sustained. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $4@4·75; extras at $4·87½@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $5·25.

There is more demand for Wheat, both from shippers and the local millers, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·35@1·36; 400 bushels Delaware do. at $1·35; and 7000 bushels Michigan do., in the Elevator on private terms. Rye may be quoted at $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is very quiet but steady. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·08@1·09 for yellow; and $1·03@1·04 for Western mixed. Oats are more active. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63½c., and 1200 bushels do at 62c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at $1·06, and Pennsylvania do at $1·07.

—The Indiana State Superintendent has made the May apportionment of the common school fund, amounting to $1,232,561. The number of children is 610,655. Each child receives two dollars and one cent—an increase of four cents over last year.

—The brilliant speech which Prince Arthur made at the presentation of colors to the volunteers at Huntingdon, is thus reported in the Canadian papers:—"It gives me great satisfaction to be present on this interesting occasion, and more so that the occasion is one in which you have been called out in defense of the country, and that your conduct during it deserves the highest praise. Should your services be again required, I am sure you will defend these colors with the same pluck and patriotic devotion which you have recently exhibited, and in that future I wish you all prosperity." *Dixit*, and there was great cheering.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Arrived, ship Belville, from Valparaiso, and steamship Prince Alfred, from Panama.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA................JUNE 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........72 | 11 A. M.......78 | 2 P. M........83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Memoria, Selvig, Konigsberg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. bark Pawnee, Anker, Kingston, Ire., W. Brockie.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, rice, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Mindora, Higgins, from Calais, Me., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr J. Paine, Stevens, 5 days from Newport, R. I., with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Fall River.
Schr E. Bailey, Smith, from New York.
Schr Mary and Virginia, Marshall, from Crisfield.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Italian bark Pulcinella, arrived at this port on Sunday, is consigned to B. Crawley & Co.—not as before.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d ult. off Ballycotton.
Ship James A. Borland, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cadiz 19th ult.
Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 21st ult.
Ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, hence for Hamburg, was off the Start 19th ult.
Ship John Harvey, Lathrop, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN "APATHY."

From the N. Y. Nation.

We are having just now a good deal of discussion of the condition and prospects of the Republican party, and it has derived fresh impetus from the result of the late New York election, which, while it revealed some rather startling results in the way of frauds on the part of the Democrats, revealed others nearly as startling in the way of "apathy" on the part of the Republicans. The vote of the latter on the judicial ticket was just about half what was cast for Grant in 1868. There has been a falling-off in the Democratic vote in the State also, but a very much smaller one. All the indications one can get at with regard to the state of feeling in other parts of the country, lead us to look for somewhat similar displays of indifference at the coming fall elections. Neither party is much excited or interested just now in politics; but, unquestionably, whatever energy or activity is to be found in either is to be found amongst the Democrats. Republicans have, therefore, begun to ask themselves with some anxiety how long this is going to last, and whether there is no means of getting up a revival of enthusiasm, or, at least, of vigilance, before the next Presidential election.

Harper's Weekly, which is perhaps the most hopeful of the Republican papers which make any claim to independence, in its last number pointed out, by the aid of citations from Democratic articles and speeches, the great danger to the highest interests of the country of allowing the present apathy and dissension to pervade the Republican ranks between now and the choice of the next President; and in doing so really said nearly everything, as we hinted last week, that can be said just now by way of justifying the claims of the party to a continuance of the popular support. It is, no doubt, quite true that the only legal result of the war which the Democrats have accepted with a good grace is emancipation. Of every other they are ready, or at least a considerable portion of them, to get rid if they can; and it is also true that their success in getting rid of them would be a tremendous calamity. But then it is a great mistake, we think, to suppose that they hope all they wish, or that the policy with which they will go before the country in the next campaign will contain all, or indeed more than a very small part, of their aspirations. They know perfectly well that to win they must either secure a division of the Republican party or draw off a considerable number of Republican votes, or frame a platform that will contain nothing to rouse Republicans from their present lethargy; and there is not a particle of reason for believing that any Republican has the slightest desire to see anything undone that the war has done by way of legislation, or believes in the possibility of undoing it. In fact, if the Democrats wanted to hit upon a plan of rousing the old war enthusiasm and ensuring their utter and irretrievable defeat, they could not do a better thing than get up and declare their intention of opening up all the questions which Congress and the army have, during the last ten years, been engaged in settling, and they know this as well as anybody. They know that the country is sick of the reconstruction business and wants to have done with it, and that the attempt of the Republican majority in Congress to prolong the controversy over it has, perhaps, injured the party as much as anything; that what the people craves is "new issues;" and that, therefore, any party which took the field with nothing better to offer than a bundle of old ones would be beaten before it got into line. The rant of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, at the Judiciary Convention, about the need of political judges, and the acceptance by the *World* of the ring candidates, on which *Harper's Weekly* comments, are one thing; a platform drawn up by Mr. O'Gorman and the editor of the *World* for adoption by a national convention would be another thing, as we shall see if they should ever be called on to frame one.

What has brought the Republican party into its present difficulties and has made its future look so doubtful, is this tendency to rely on the badness of the Democratic party as a sufficient substitute for a positive policy of its own. There could not be a greater mistake. No party, no matter what its past services, can hope to remain longer in power on the ground that it is the less of two evils, or that if it is turned out something dreadful will happen. The country will bear with this for a while; but an attempt is sure to be made before long to discover a middle way out of the difficulty—that is, to create a party which, while supplying security, will also supply progress. In other words, if the Republican party can do nothing more than keep the Democrats out of office, the country will look about for somebody that can keep the Democrats out of office and do a few odd jobs of reform besides. A majority in power cannot confine itself to standing guard over its conquests; it must march and make orders. People do not believe that everything that needs be done to secure the fruits of the war has been done by the three amendments to the Constitution, or that the war, besides doing much good, has left behind no evils which need immediate removal. The condition of the currency is an evil; the condition of the public debt is an evil; the weight of taxation is an evil; the state of the civil service is an evil; the tariff is an evil; and all are evils resulting directly or indirectly from the war, and they affect not only the comfort and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the community, but the honor and purity and efficiency of the Government. "The revenue of the State," says Burke, "is the State. In effect, all depends on it, whether for support or for reformation. . . . As all great qualities of mind which operate in public and are not merely suffering and passive require force for their display—I had almost said, for the unequivocal existence—the revenue, which is the spring of all power, becomes in its administration the sphere of every active virtue. . . . Through the revenue alone can the body politic ever act in its true genius and character, and therefore it will display just as much of its collective virtue, and as much of that virtue which may characterize those who move it and are, as it were, its life and guiding principle, as it is possessed of a just revenue." The revenue and the mode of raising and collecting it have been during the past winter the two great questions before Congress, and the majority has totally failed in its attempts to deal with them. The civil service, or the machinery for collecting and disbursing it, it has, indeed, openly refused to touch at all. It has put forward only one or two men who have shown either the knowledge or the capacity or the courage to deal with financial bills which were only prevented from being painful by being ludicrous. The one good thing it has done for the finances—the appointment of Commissioner Wells—it is now half ashamed of, and will, unless well watched, let him go in July.

With regard to the leading foreign questions, it has deliberately flung the *Alabama* question into a slough from which we doubt if any man in this generation will see it extricated, leaving the individual sufferers to suck their thumbs; and with regard to Cuba, it has taken neither good filibustering ground nor good legal ground, and, while not supporting the Administration, has recoiled from proscribing any change of policy. It has purchased Alaska and then refused to purchase St. Thomas, after the Executive had struck a bargain for it, leaving the world in some doubt as to what its views about expansion are. In short, the main claim of the present Congress to popular gratitude consists in its greater freedom from corruption than some of its predecessors, in spite of the poor element it has received from the South; but here again its virtues have been of the negative order, which in a party in power are only one degree better than vices.

We are sorry to say all this, because we heartily agree with all that we hear about the inferiority of the Democratic party; but the country can never be persuaded very long to content itself with a government which simply refrains from doing evil, and keeps out worse men; and it is time the majority in Congress were made to understand clearly that their performances are far from giving satisfaction. Plain speaking on the subject is all the more necessary because a good many of the Republican politicians are just now going about trying to cover up their own shortcomings by saying "that Grant's administration is a failure," evidently with a view of making this proposition do duty as an explanation of the rebuffs the party is meeting with in various parts of the country. What the administration has failed in, except in distributing offices to the satisfaction of politicians, we have never yet heard explained, and do not expect to hear. Its great mistake in this, however, has lain in its trying to mix up two totally different principles of selection—that of merit and party requirements. The result has unquestionably been unfortunate, but small blame to the President.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Committee of Ways and Means have done the next best thing to totally rejecting the funding proposition, which the Senate sanctioned in a most objectionable shape, by discarding the idea of compulsory conversion as against the national banks. They have also refused to sanction the projected system of foreign agencies, and have limited the new issue of bonds to a single rate—four per cent. This is perhaps the nearest practicable approach, considering the persistency with which Mr. Boutwell has pushed his favorite scheme, to acquiescence in the course which the *Times* has from the first maintained. For it cannot be supposed that a four per cent. bond, notwithstanding its exemption from taxation, has at present the remotest chance of success in the market. No holder of the present six per cents, which are equally free from taxes, will voluntarily surrender them in exchange for a security yielding two per cent. less. And neither branch of Congress has given the slightest sanction to coercion as a means to be employed for the advancement of the funding process. In this respect, a scrupulous regard has been shown for everything affecting the inviolability of the public credit.

The desirableness of funding the debt, at the proper time, is undeniable. The convenience of the Government and the interests of the tax-payers would both be consulted by the issue of a single class of securities at a rate of interest lower than the present. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion. The debatable question is as to the time and order of the change. Those who favor it as an immediate change are the opponents of reduced taxation. They would keep the burdens of the people up to the high-pressure mark, in order that the margin available for the payment of unmatured obligations may be as large as possible. This view exacts, above all other things, a continual diminution of a debt not yet due, and the discharge of which is not asked by a single class of creditors. On the other hand, those who share the opinions of the *Times*, urge that funding can wait, without detriment to the public interest; that the relief to be gained by it is not worth the cost which its advocates are prepared to pay for it; that the best preliminary to its enactment is the adoption of a policy which shall promote the prosperity and contentment of the people; and that no other method will so signally contribute to this result as the largest possible reduction of taxation. "Down with the taxes," is the cry first in order; in due time thereafter we shall certainly fund the debt.

The tardiness with which the Ways and Means Committee have travelled towards this conclusion has provoked not a little grumbling. Their slowness is, however, in some degree atoned for by the result. They have made a good beginning in the work of reducing the taxes, and they have so shaped the Funding bill that we may reasonably hope for still further reduction before Mr. Boutwell enters upon his cherished task.

The plea that this country should be able to float securities in Europe, yielding no higher rate of interest than is paid by European countries, is manifestly untenable. The borrowing power of a Government is regulated as to rate by the rates which prevail among its own citizens. A nation whose own people are content with three or four per cent. interest on their spare capital, may expect to obtain what it wants at those rates. But in the United States money is worth much more, and the authorities at Washington must regulate their plans accordingly. The credit they may look for abroad will be measured by the credit they command at home; and the strongest of our financiers have not yet dreamed of issuing or accepting a four per cent. bond. The fact indicates the hopelessness of any effort at present to fund the debt at the rate named, and should reconcile the Treasury to a bill in other particulars differing from the policy urged by the Secretary. The wisest course would now be to drop the subject for the session.

PULPITS AT AUCTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our secular as well as religious readers will doubtless take an interest in a queer dispute that is going on among our English cousins in Parliament, as it affords a sufficient index to the state not only of piety but civilization in that little isle. We all know that the duty of conveying the bread of life to perishing souls has ordinarily in England been committed to the hands of the third sons of families among the gentry; the Lord's service being lucrative, and only less respectable in public esteem than that of the King, for which the second son was destined, or the keeping up the family name and estates, for which highest duty the heir was providentially born. Matters being thus pleasantly arranged, no difficulty usually has occurred. When in case the third son failed to be born, the Church, with the human beings who came there to know what they should do to be saved, was handed over for instruction to any penniless cousin or stranger who could quietly pay a *quid pro quo* for the place. It was expedient that the recipient of the favor should be a gentleman and an agreeable visitor at the Hall; and if no tongue of fire sat upon his head, or rushing, mighty wind from heaven filled the place where he spake, it was rather a cause for congratulation. Such things doubtless suited Apostolic times, but would be rather *outre* now-a-days, and out of place in a society whose creed, as Emerson says, is "By taste ye are saved." Lately, however, gentlemen with livings in their gift, the incumbents of which were creeping near their graves from old age or disease, have made a practice of advertising the sales of next presentations in *The Ecclesiastical Gazette*, which serves as the Bishop's official organ, urging young men of means to invest in this manner, grading the price by the probable chances of the incumbent's early death, and mentioning also as additional inducements to undertake the service of God at such and such places, and drawing of souls to Christ, the modern conveniences of the parsonage, its nearness to good game preserves or a trout stream on the glebe land. The advertisements might have been written by Mrs. Jarley herself. "Walk up, gentlemen. The duty's very light and genteel, the company particularly select. There is none of your open-air wagrancy here; there is no tarpaulin or sawdust. Remember that the price of admission is only sixpence, and the opportunity may never occur again."

Now a certain Mr. Cross in the House of Commons had a vague remembrance of other servants of the same master, who undertook long ago to preach to hungry souls His glad tidings of great joy. There were no advowsons in that case; no dead men's shoes to wait for; instead of trout streams and packs of hounds, he remembered that they were beaten with rods, they worked in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness, until a cross or the stake ended all. Mr. Cross, with these old-fashioned and low-bred notions of Christianity, has brought in a bill to peremptorily stop the sale of next presentations, as a scandal to decency and civilization, and has raised a tempest of wrath among the bishops only equalled by that in the Œcumenical Council the other day when a charitable word was spoken for Protestants. "*Hæreticus, hæreticus, omnes damnamus peum!*" prelates and bishops cry together. Westminster sends back a sonorous echo to the thunders of Rome.

The *Saturday Review* settles the question with an amusing complacency. If the practice of the English gentry and Christianity differ, it has little doubt as to which party ought properly to go under. "These are not Apostolic days, and our clerical coat," it says, "ought to be adapted to our social cloth." The *Review* then brings the "Church of Christ" up to the bar, and condescends to instruct it as to its proper place in society, very much in the manner of Dogberry with the watch. It is true, it concedes loftily that there are great scandals in the giving of patronage, but it should be remembered that these matters concern the nobility and gentry of England. "If Christianity cannot adapt itself to society as it is, it forfeits its imposing claim to be an institution for all times and conditions of the world." "God's a good man," says Dogberry. "But an two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." So ludicrous a position in a journal which professes to represent the most cultured and foremost thought in England will astonish and amuse our primitive American churches. They verge perhaps to the other extreme. Outside of the great city congregations the laborer in spiritual fields is thought worthy of such exceedingly small hire that it would be better to pay him nothing at all and give him the credit of working for the glory of God. So low are the average salaries of most clergymen that almost all the churches provide beneficiary funds for superannuated ministers for their widows and orphans, a course which to secular eyes appears both unjust and impolitic. A clergyman has the same human nature as a lawyer or a blacksmith, and will give his best work when free from pecuniary anxiety and conscious that he is to be paid a fair living price, and that neither he nor his children will become paupers. The Presbyterian General Assembly last week, among its other good works, set about righting this error in its limits. There is a wide gulf in this matter between the practice of our churches and the English laity, and nothing but sound common sense and pure Christianity can bridge it over.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE EAST.

From the N. Y. World.

It is by no means creditable to the Senate that it should not have imposed the check of its authority upon President Grant's trifling with our diplomatic service, by suspending, for a time at least, his recent appointment of an unknown Pennsylvanian attorney to supersede Mr. Morris in the post of American Minister at Constantinople. The name of Mr. McVeigh, son-in-law of Senator Cameron, with whom the President has just been enjoying the agreeable sport of trout-fishing, was sent into the Senate on Saturday morning, and on Saturday afternoon Mr. McVeigh was confirmed as our Envoy near the Sublime Porte.

The best thing that can be hoped for now is that, as Mr. McVeigh is probably ignorant, we will not say of the Semitic tongues only, but of the Western languages also most in use in the Levant, he may play the comparatively harmless part of a mute outside of the harem in Stamboul. Mr. Brown, the accomplished dragoman and Secretary of our Legation in Turkey, is likely, we presume, to be retained in the post which he has filled so respectably; and while he remains at Constantinople the United States Government may at least be saved from getting itself ignorantly and absurdly complicated in the dangerous whirl of Eastern affairs. This is the more to be desired that all things point to the probability of early and serious developments in connection with the chronic and feverish "Question of the Orient." We do not attach any particular importance, indeed, to the rumors which reach us of an impending alliance between Egypt and Russia, for the purpose of finally tearing asunder the empire of the Ottomans. That the Khedive of Egypt is sorely dissatisfied with the apologetic and submissive position in which he was left by the unlucky issue of his attempt to convert the opening of the Suez Canal into an opportunity for achieving a practical independence of his suzerain, the Sultan, is undoubtedly true. Equally true is it that he has for some time past been inviting into Egypt officers of various nationalities, for the double purpose of reorganizing his army and of enabling him to shake off the exclusively French tutelage under which he has long been laboring. Distinguished American soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, have thus been called into his service. But the Khedive is at this moment sorely in want of money. His agents in Paris and London have just put upon the market a loan in his name of five millions of pounds, which has not been very eagerly taken up; and it is quite as likely, to say the least, that the rumors now current of his warlike co-machinations with Russia have been set afloat for the purpose of "bearing" out of sight this new appeal for funds, as that they really represent any serious diplomatic and military combinations making or to be made. The Russian exchequer, we may add, is not in a much better condition than the Egyptian; while the Turkish Government has not for many years past been so well prepared as it now is to meet hostilities, either in the Black Sea or in the Levant. But not the less for this will the atmosphere of Constantinople continue to be full of peril for inexperienced American diplomatists, eager to get their fingers into fascinating *pilafs* of gloro, if not into promising pies of gain. The Levant is now as it was when the word "Levanter" first came into use to designate a scamp who quitted his country for his country's good, a kind of Texas of Europe. Thither flock in all times, and particularly in times so volcanic and troublous as our own, all sorts of adventurers from all sorts of lands. There the restless diplomacy of Northern and Western Europe is ceaselessly at work seeking to profit by old difficulties or to invent new ones. Now that the importance of the United States is more clearly recognized than it had ever been before, American envoys in Turkey will certainly find themselves exposed to seductions and solicitations which it greatly concerns our national character, if not our national welfare, that they should be able wisely to measure, to understand, and to evade. It is a beautiful illustration, is it not, of the working of popular institutions that a post involving such perils and demanding such qualifications can be tossed over a dinner-table by a trout-fishing President to his trout-fishing host as carelessly as dukedoms and marquisates were lavished of old by kings born in the purple upon the nephews of their ministers or the cousins of their mistresses?

HON. WM. D. KELLEY.

From the Minersville Journal.

As the time approaches for the Congressional nominating conventions to assemble to present candidates at the ensuing fall election, it becomes more apparent that in many districts of the State efforts will be made to name new men as representatives. This desire for a change is often based upon good and substantial reasons, particularly where members have proved derelict in their duties to the people, but sometimes it arises from no higher or better motive than the ambition of aspiring politicians anxious for the place, assisted by disappointed office-hunters who hope in a new deal to further their own interests.

When a Representative against whom opposition is made is one whose reputation and usefulness are confined to the limits and wants of his own district, it is only a matter of local interest, with which outsiders have little or no right to meddle; but when the man attempted to be stricken down is one whose political record is the property of the whole country, whose labors, talents, and statesmanship are appreciated and valuable to great interests, not confined by the narrow limits of district or even State lines, it becomes not only the right but the duty of independent men and journals to speak out in his defense, and labor to uphold him.

This is not only a duty that generosity owes for valuable services rendered in the past, but is a duty that the future demands for important and vital interests that tower above mere personal or individual considerations.

We are led to make these observations in view of a rumored attempt being made to prevent the renomination of Judge Kelley, representing at present the Fourth district of this State.

It is very much to be doubted whether the Judge is at all anxious for a renomination in view of the arduous labors and anxieties of his position. It cannot, however, be doubted for one moment that it would be a very grave error in his constituents, and a very serious loss to the State and country at large, if he should not be returned to the Forty-second Congress.

Although Judge Kelley has done as much and perhaps more for his immediate constituents than any other of the Congressmen from Pennsylvania, yet his labors are not confined within so narrow a limit. He stands to-day the most thoroughly posted, vigilant, able and ready defender of our great industrial interests that this State has at Washington, and, indeed, it is to be doubted if any Representative from any State in the lower House is more able to cope in general or detail with the paid defenders of British free trade, whose ability and bribery are the great stumbling blocks at present in the way of the nation's prosperity. Judge Kelley has not only been a consistent advocate and defender of our Republican faith, but has been an acknowledged leader of the party since its organization. He has sometimes been far in advance, and doubtful councils feared to follow him and the lamented Stevens, but in the end the course they marked out has been adopted, and their principles and views are the foundation stones upon which the party rests in triumph to-day.

His labors, talents, and fame are the common property of the Republican party. To strike him down in the very height of his usefulness would not only be a great folly, but an unpardonable crime.

If we narrow the question down to the limits of his own district, who can the Republicans therein select to represent them who will combine so much experience, ability, and power to promote their best interests as this gentleman, whose name is a household word in every section of our country?

We have too much faith in the good sense of the Republicans of the Fourth district to doubt the result.

It cannot be that disappointed place hunters will have power enough to withdraw from the National Councils one whose acknowledged ability, long experience, and laborious devotion to duty are so valuable at the present juncture on the side of the languishing interests and industries of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 4 60t

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.

5 21 69 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.

5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2½ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street

Under the provisions of Rule 6, for the government of the Union Republican Party, "the registering officers will meet at the regular places of holding elections, on TUESDAY, June 7, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adding the names of all persons claiming the right to vote at the ensuing Delegate election."

"The annual primary election for Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, will be held on TUESDAY, June 14, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual places of holding elections, unless some other place shall be fixed by the election officers, and the members of the Ward Committee of the proper divisions," as required by Rule 7.

The Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the ensuing Delegate election; and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers in conjunction with the three members of the Division Executive Committee.

The Convention will meet on the day succeeding the Delegate elections, at 10 o'clock A. M., except the Ward Conventions, which meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

The City Conventions as follows:—

Sheriff.—At National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.
Receiver of Taxes.—At Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth.
Register of Wills.—At Washington Hall, southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.
Clerk of Orphans' Court.—At Broadway Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
City Commissioner.—At Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth.
Judicial.—At the new Court-house, Sixth street, below Chesnut.

The Congressional Conventions as follows:—

1st District—County Court-house, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
2d " Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.
3d " American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.
4th " Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

Third Senatorial District Convention—At Ton Halle, Third street, above Willow.

The Representative Conventions as follows:—

1st District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickinson.
2d " Andrews', Jefferson avenue and Prime street.
3d " Odd-Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
4th " O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard.
5th " No. 603 Sansom street.
6th " N. W. corner Merrick and Market.
7th " N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
8th " N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
9th " N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
10th " N. E. corner of West and Coates streets.
11th " Siner's, Fourth and George streets.
12th " S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
13th " S. E. corner of Fifth and Thompson streets.
14th " S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.
15th " Amber and Ella streets.
16th " Town Hall, Germantown.
17th " S. W. corner of Frankford and Unity.
18th " S. E. corner of Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

The Ward Conventions as follows:—

1st Ward—Northeast corner of Third and Greenwich streets.
2d " Washington, above Fifth street, over Post Office.
3d " House of Industry, No. 714 Catharine street.
4th " Fitzwater street, above Eighth.
5th " Market Hall, Second and Pine streets.
6th " Leech's Hotel, Cherry street, below Fourth.
7th " O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
8th " Locust street, above Twelfth, Schuylkill Hose House.
9th " Northwest corner of Merrick and Market streets.
10th " Northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.
11th " Northwest corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
12th " Fifth street, above Green.
13th " Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
14th " Spring Garden Hall.
15th " Corner of West and Coates streets.
16th " Siner's, Fourth and George streets.
17th " Northwest corner Front and Master streets.
18th " Southeast corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street.
19th " Ella and Amber streets.
20th " N. E. corner of Alder street and Girard avenue.
21st " Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
22d " Town Hall, Germantown.
23d " S. W. corner Frankford and Unity streets.
24th " Jones' Hall, Lancaster avenue, below Fortieth.
25th " Frankford road and Clearfield street.
26th " Passyunk road and Wharton street.
27th " Odd Fellows' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.
28th " Lamb Tavern.

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest: ROBERT T. GILL,
JOHN McCOLLOUGH, Secretaries. 5 6 24

☞ NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JUNE 4, 1870.

The Registering Officers of the Republican Party in the Ninth Ward, will meet at the regular election houses, in the several divisions, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 7th instant, from 4 to 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of registering Republican voters, in accordance with the rules of the Party.

In the 8th division the registration will take place at the house of JOSEPH SHAW, N. W. corner of Twenty-first and Chesnut streets.

6 6 2t JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wtmt

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28½ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4½

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Park Commissioners held their annual meeting yesterday. The following officers of the Board were elected:—President, Hon. Morton McMichael; Vice President, Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A.; Treasurer, N. B. Browne; Secretary, David F. Foley; Solicitor, Charles Henry Jones.

—The alarm of fire last night, about twelve o'clock, was caused by the burning of the distillery at the northeast corner of Twenty-third and South streets, lately occupied by Murphy & McGuigan. The upper part of the structure was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. The loss is not very heavy.

—At the session of the Grand Lodge, A. P. A., the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:—James Alcorn, of No. 18, re-elected W. G. M.; Robert Wilson, of No. 38, W. G. V.; David C. Johnson, of No 83, W. G. S.; Samuel H. Brines, of No. 32, W. G. Chaplain; Robert Adams, of No. 37, W. G. Conductor; James L. Hollson, of No. 23, W. G. A. C.; Henry Arnold, of No. 72, W. G. Tyler.

The following were elected Representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States:—Samuel Huchinson, of No. 68, and Edward S. Lyhter, of No. 83.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held yesterday, Mr. John Eisenbrey, Jr., in the chair, and George P. Kimball, Esq., Secretary. The reports of the President and Treasurer show that $42,000 was received for rent during the past year, and that two hundred and thirty-six entertainments were given in the building. A supplement to the charter authorizing the extinguishment of the amount of preferred stock was accepted. Stockholders were admitted to one hundred and nineteen entertainments, including seventy-one operas. There is only $7600 of debt on the building, and there is cash enough on hand to pay this in full. The old board of directors was then re-elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

—The semi-monthly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of the board, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The report of the House Agent exhibits the admittance to the institution within the past two weeks as 212; deaths, 42; eloped, 48; discharged, 228; births, 7; granted lodgings, 47; meals given away, 126. The number in the house at present is 3131, an increase of 94 over the corresponding time of last year. The number receiving out-door relief was 2760; of this number 860 were children. The report of the Steward shows receipts to the amount of $1215·79. A report was read from the medical attendant, relating that it was detrimental to the health of the institution to receive cases of relapsing fever. The report was adopted after a short discussion, in which Mr. Parker complained that the doctor had not replied to certain questions embodied in a resolution passed at a previous meeting.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅛.

—Mexico has increased her army by twenty-five thousand men.

—A disastrous earthquake was recently experienced in Oaxaca, Mexico.

—A report is current at Key West that Admiral Poor's mail has been seized at Havana.

—Cuban affairs are to be discussed in the House on Tuesday, in connection with General Banks' report.

—A raid having been made upon the Cheyennes by the Sioux, the former threaten war to the knife against the aggressors.

—District Attorney Pierrepont, of New York, contemplates a visit to Washington to see why his resignation has not been accepted.

—Washington voted for a Mayor and other city officers yesterday. Intense excitement prevailed during the whole day, culminating in two wards in disturbances. Emery's friends claim a majority over Bowen, for Mayor, of over 3000.

—General Schenck's tariff amendment to the Tax bill was agreed to in the House yestereay, and the bill passed. The amendment as submitted has appeared in our columns. It was amended in only one or two particulars.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Indian Appropriation bill was considered. The bill granting the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad was indefinitely postponed. Pending discussion of the bill to settle claims for the army stores taken from loyal Southerners during the war, the Senate adjourned.

—In the House the Tax bill was passed, with Mr. Schenck's short Tariff bill appended, by a party vote. The Post Office Appropriation bill was also passed, and after an evening session for debate the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Unusual activity is reported in Mark lane, the great London grain market.

—Prevost Paradol has been appointed Minister from France to the United States.

—Saldanha proposes bringing the Portuguese army up to the full peace standard.

The New Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following is the Funding Bill which was reported in the House to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand millions of dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of five hundred dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from the date of this issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; which said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; but nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and known as 5-20 bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such 5-20 bonds or for par, but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever.

Section 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized, after the expiration of the said term of thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his direction, and by classes to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

Section 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States, which in his opinion and discretion can be conveniently applied to that purpose, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become, or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancelled shall, in all cases, be indicated and specified by class, date, and number in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first number and issue, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease. But it shall be competent for the holders and owners of any of said bonds, so specified for payment, to exchange the same for bonds issued under the authority of this act, at any time before the end of the notice provided for in the second section of this act.

Section —. And be it further enacted, That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund of section five of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury, with surplus funds in the Treasury, and now held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be cancelled and destroyed. A detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the books of the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States shall also in like manner be cancelled and destroyed, and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been cancelled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of the class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt, as provided for in section 5 of the act aforesaid.

Section (no number). And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive gold coin of the United States, or bullion, on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States authorized to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, and any amount of gold coin or bullion so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time subsequent to thirty days from the date of deposit, after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates. Provided, that the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than twenty-five per centum of the coin and bullion deposited for or representing said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates, and the excess beyond twenty-five per centum may be applied, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds, as he may designate, under the provisions of the 4th section of this act, and any certificates of deposit issued as aforesaid, may be received at par with the interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON SETS	0·57
SUN SETS	7·28	HIGH WATER	8·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
T. L. GILLESPIE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May	21
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	May	24
England	Liverpool	New York	May	25
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	May	25
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	May	25
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	May	26
FOR EUROPE.				
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	June	7
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June	8
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June	8
China	New York	Liverpool	June	8
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	June	8
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	June	9
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June	9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June	11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June	11
Parana	New York	London	June	11
Weser	New York	Bremen	June	11
France	New York	Liverpool	June	11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June	14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June	15
Java	New York	Liverpool	June	15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June	15
America	New York	Bremen	June	16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	June	18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June	25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June	7
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	June	10
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	June	11
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June	16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. bark Schamyl, Sorensen, Cork or Falmouth, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Starlight, Seavey, Portland, Workman & Co.
Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, Boston, do.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Snow, Matanzas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
N. G. brig Holsatia, Rohde, Elsinore for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4½ days, with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. Estrada and two children, I. Cassanova Jiminez, wife, three children, and two servants, Miss Kate McConnell, Mr. Holcombe, Dr. Beatty and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Horter, Miss G. Horter, Miss M. Horter, Miss K. Horter, Mr. John Peterson, Mrs. McLeary, Mrs. Taber, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Bostick and child, Mr. Duff, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Whitney, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and child, Mr. Screve, Jas. Canol, H. O. Malley, Edw. Lewis, T. Brown, A. Johnson, A. Murray. Off Cape Henlopen, passed a bark; at Lightship, bark Chief, for Stettin, and a light bark; off Bombay Hook, 3-masted schr H. S. Marlow; at the Middle, ship Royal Charlie, for Hamburg.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Robin, Douglass, from Portland, with lumber, etc., to Knight & Sons. The R. is bound to Havana, and put into this port for repairs, having been totally dismasted by a sudden squall 22d ult., lat. 35 30, long. 72; rigged jury masts and put into Delaware Breakwater, as before reported; was towed up by tug America. Curtis White, seaman, of Massachusetts, was in the maintop at the time of the accident; he went overboard with the mast and was drowned.

Schr Lena Hume, Hurlburt, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Sam'l H. Sharp, Webb, 10 days from Charleston, with yellow pine timber to C. E. Baker & Co.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, 8 days from Bull river, N. C., with phosphate to John C. Scott & Sons—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, 10 days from Bath, with feldspar to Golding & Co.—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 7.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Pennsylvania Canal Co., with coal, for NewCastle.
O. Hartman, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
John R. Glover, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. A. Gilmore, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Jos. B. Mills, with laths, to McIlvain & Bush.
Jos. R. Harris, with lumber to Manll & Bro.
Freemason, with lumber, for Chester.
Harry and Carrie, with lumber to D. K. Houtz & Co.
Yankee Spy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
John Lingafelt, with lumber to E. D. Trainer & Co.
Seven Del. and Hudson boats, with coal, for New York.
James and Henry, with coal, for Wilmington.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 6.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Cascadilla, with ore, for Baltimore.

Lady Loretta, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, with coal, for New York:—

Mary N. Siver, G. H. Stewart, Estella, Alex. Toms, Good Will, T. L. Moore, E. Brady, B. C. Lake, and F. W. Tripp.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 7.—Barge Alpha, with coal from Trenton for New York, leaves to-day. Barge Mary Rowland, with pig iron, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 6.—About 60 vessels are at the Breakwater. In addition to those before reported, are brigs Inginac, Volante, E. C. Redmond, and schrs Reddington and Alice B. Gardner. Two barks are reported at the Overfalls, supposed bound out. Brig Bessie, reported by the Turley, passing in Saturday evening, and schr S. H. Harlow, by the Cope.

The schr E. J. Willard, of Portland, got on Henlopen Saturday evening, and was hauled off last night by F. C. Maull & Co. The brig Walter Howes, from Philadelphia, bound out is reported by the Cope in the harbor. The body of Capt. Coon, of schr Simmons, lost here, was found on Baltimore Hundred beach, 20 miles below, on Saturday last.

The wind has hauled to NE., and the fog prevalent for some days past is moving off shore. Thermometer, 79.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Frank Lovett, Smith, hence, at London 23d ultimo.

Barks Ganymede, Neilson, and Charlotte, Stief, were loading at Bristol 22d ult. for Philadelphia.

Bark Celeste Clark, Foster, cleared at Gothenburg 14th ult. for Philadelphia.

Bark F. Reck, Denker, hence, at Bremerhaven 18th ult.

Bark Johann, Benjamin (N. G.), Gerdein, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult. for Philadelphia.

Ital. bark Maria Angelo, Pirajano, hence, at Messina 12th ult.

Brig Hatfield Brothers, Hatfield, sailed from Leghorn 18th ult. for Boston.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, hence, remained at Manzanilla 8th ult., for New York in 3 days.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, cleared at Portland 3d inst. for Bath, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Clara, Mulford, at Jacksonville 31st ult. from Savannah.

Schr Chris. Loeser, Dunham, at Bath 2d inst. from Hoboken.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 3d inst.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, for Boston, was loading at Savannah 2d inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

A BOOK FOR THE SEASIDE AND THE COUNTRY.

THE SCHOOLMASTER OF ABBACH, AND OTHER TALES. After the German of VAN HORN. 12mo., cloth extra. Price, $1·50.

SHERIDAN'S TROOPERS ON THE BORDERS. A Winter Campaign on the Plains, with incidents of the War Path and the Chase, and manners, customs, and traditions of the roaming Indians south of the Arkansas; also, Comments on the Administration of Indian affairs. By DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM. Illustrated 12 mo., cloth extra. Price, $1·75.

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THE MANUSCRIPT RECEIPT-BOOK; OR HOUSEHOLD TREASURY. For the Use of Families, etc. With Table of Contents, Headings for Domestic Receipts of every kind, and numerous Illustrations. Cap quarto, 256 pp., half roan, fine green cloth; gilt back and side stamp. Price, $2.

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE LATE DAVID BATES ("The Broker Poet"), author of "Speak Gently," and other Popular Poems. 1 vol. 16mo. Toned paper, cloth extra, $1·50.

REMINISCENCES OF GEORGE LA BAR, the Centenarian of Monroe Co., Pa., who is still living, in his 107th year, with incidents in the early settlement of the Pennsylvania side of the river valley from Easton to Bushkill. By A. BURRELL. With a Portrait. 1 vol., demi 8vo., cloth extra. Price, $1.

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DAISY'S COMPANIONS; or, Scenes from Child Life. By the author of "Grandmamma's Nest." A most charming story of a charming little girl. 18mo, half bound, 55 cents; muslin, 60 cents.

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New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	$524,365·1

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INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
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From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

THE ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.

THE exciting contest for the Mayoralty of Washington city resulted yesterday in the election of Emery, reform Republican, over Bowen, the regular Republican nominee, by about three thousand majority, and the political control of the national capital is thus lost by the Republican organization. While this defeat is caused primarily by dissensions in the Republican party, there is little doubt that these dissensions are due, in a large measure, to the general belief of the citizens of Washington that Bowen, the regular nominee, is a fair representative of the insatiable race of cormorants who are rapidly dragging the Republican party to destruction. He is distinguished mainly by his inordinate thirst of office (two or three lucrative positions being usually necessary to gratify his ravenous ambition), and by his proclivity to run the city government in his individual interest. No party which habitually panders to such swinish schemers can hope for permanent success, and the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in all other portions of the Union should heed the lesson taught at Washington yesterday if it wishes to escape a crushing defeat. Managers of partisan conventions should remember that old issues are well-nigh dead and buried, and that they can no longer foist rapacious rascals into posts of honor and profit on the strength of their alleged Republicanism. The result in Washington confirms the lesson taught by the late election in New York, that the rank and file of the Republican party can no longer be uniformly rallied in support of every ticket that may be presented, and that the overpowering dread of Democratic sway which formerly animated its legions has perished with the causes that produced it. The leaders of the Democracy, chastened by innumerable defeats, are at last learning to keep their odious heresies in the background, and there can be but one result to a square fight on the question whether Republican corruptionists and imbeciles are to be kept in office. No transparent professions of loyalty can permanently screen knavery, rapacity, and official mismanagement from a terrific popular rebuke. Candidates will hereafter be judged by their character and capacity rather than their professions of principle; and if nominating conventions do not exercise a nice discrimination, Republican voters will discharge this duty at the polls.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

ALL the signs of the times point to a very lively contest next fall in the election for members of Congress and of the State Legislature. Owing to the utter failure of the present Congress to appreciate the requirements of the people in favor of financial reforms, in the abolition of the income tax, the lessening of taxation, the funding of the debt, and other matters of this nature demanding immediate consideration, there will be doubtless many changes made by the nominating conventions. The Republicans of this State are in a large majority, but there is so much disgust manifested at the do-nothing policy of Congress that our friends must be up and doing if they want to keep down the rising strength of the free-traders at Washington. It is a notorious fact that the Free Trade League is buying a controlling interest in the stock of all the newspapers it can reach, and in the Northwest particularly they are making great progress. Here in Pennsylvania, the stronghold of protection, we must present an unbroken front and carry the State by a large majority. This is necessary for the *morale* of the party after the recent New York election. What we want is a thorough organization of the political elements of the State, and a *live campaign*. Last year the State Committee did little or nothing till September. *That is entirely too late.* We had no State Convention this spring, and therefore the conduct of the campaign will fall to the State Central Committee elected by the Philadelphia Convention of 1869. This body should be got together *at once* and inaugurate a vigorous war upon the enemy. Let Mr. Covode, then, call his committee together without delay. If the campaign is conducted by districts there will be no concert of action. There *must* be a State canvass, and a thorough one. There is some talk of a sort of national campaign being conducted under the leadership of a committee of Congress. The members of that body will have enough to do to take care of themselves, and they have nothing whatever to do with conducting the canvass in this State. That duty belongs to the State Central Committee.

FREE DIVORCE.

IN a recent speech Mrs. Stanton, who is one of the ablest of the shrieking sisterhood, alleged that in Connecticut there was one application for divorce to every four for marriage, and that sixteen thousand divorces were granted in Massachusetts last year. Even the Indiana Legislature cannot carry the principle of free divorce to a much greater extent than this, and if the statistics from the land of steady habits and the old Bay State furnish a fair criterion for other portions of the country, matrimony is rapidly becoming a mere temporary institution, liable to be dissolved at the pleasure of either party, with or without good reasons. Even in Philadelphia, which is prone to conservatism, a large number of separations, abandonments, and divorces occur every year in all circles of society, and proceedings connected with divorce suits form a large portion of the business of the legal profession. The idea that men and women when they are married at all are married for life, is practically regarded by the fast people of this progressive age as a piece of old-fogyism, and the ease with which matrimonial contracts can be broken is in turn acting as an incentive to hasty and inconsiderate matches, which create a new crop of divorce suits.

In the midst of this tendency some of the agitators for woman's rights desire that new facilities for dissolving matrimonial ties shall be granted. They ask that the laws shall be so remodelled that serious misconduct of any description shall be deemed a sufficient cause for divorce; and if success crowns their efforts, the vows uttered at the altar will hold good only until a serious change comes over the dreams of ardent lovers. This new system may suit women who court notoriety and desire to display themselves on the rostrum, admirably, but its general establishment would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall their more modest and amiable sisters. One of their very greatest necessities is the establishment of the sanctity, permanency, and inviolability of the marriage relation, and everything in law or custom that weakens this bond helps to heap misery upon their heads and to demoralize society. The Mormons gravely contend that polygamy is the true remedy for many of the evils of the day; but monstrous as their proposition is, it is not worse than the theory that marriage should be converted into such a transient and limited partnership that a trifling quarrel could destroy it. Anglo-Saxon civilization is founded upon attachment of the race to their individual homes, and nothing will destroy it more speedily than the general adoption of the idea that permanent homes or permanent family organizations are to be regarded as relics of antiquity. In some cases, for obvious reasons, divorces should be granted; but the worst enemy of this nation cannot devise a better method to ensure its downfall than a universal application of the advanced free-divorce doctrines. They would carry us back to barbaric immorality and consequent destruction by the shortest and quickest route.

HIGH JINKS ON THE ROLLING DEEP.

SUCH of our readers as perused the extracts published by us yesterday from the letter of the Gubernatorial Geary to Vice-Admiral Porter must have been impressed with the patent fact that his Excellency is a man of high-sounding sentiments and muddled metaphors. But the hero of fifty-odd battles and Governor of three or more States contrives to wade through a sea of words without once exalting himself by reason of the stormy scenes which have so signally marked his own dazzling career. When we bear in mind the fact that nothing would be more natural than some reference to this career by one so ingenuous as our Governor, we can appreciate fully the rare degree of modesty which caused him to abstain. That a man with a thousand bullet-holes in his legs should dilate upon "that country which every true American proudly calls his own," show up the "cunningly devised professions" of its insidious foes, propound its mission and fortell its destiny, eulogize the minds and hearts that laid treason in the dust, and finally take it upon himself to tender to a man with an illustrious sire and a noble heritage the thanks of the nation, without once insinuating the existence of the perforated calves which testified to his own countless deeds of valor upon the gory plain of battle, is, indeed, almost incomprehensible, almost incredible. But Geary's epistle to the ancient mariner with the illustrious sire and noble heritage has proved that such modesty is both possible and actual.

In truth, the reckless fashion in which the Vice-Admiral has alternated the pursuits of peace with deeds of high emprise appears to have impressed his Excellency with the necessity for following his example; and, although his success in so doing has been complete, we can well imagine that the unseasonable breezes of this unseasonable month are attuned to a melancholy air as they romp and riot through the multitudinous orifices of those perforated calves, while the doughty and self-denying hero complacently contemplates his task. Said the ancient mariner with an "illustrious sire" and "noble heritage," in addressing and complimenting the Hon. Mr. Negley:—"Our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and will be willing to lose a little to catch up." The unseasonable breezes echo the patriotic sentiment, as they whistle through the cavities between the Gubernatorial tibia and fibula, and rattle around the shattered Gubernatorial femur; his Excellency gives a wince, and resolves to be even with the mariner, even though he should lose a great deal in catching up. If a Vice-Admiral who, "in the trial of battles waged" for the country's safety, has contrived to render still more illustrious the name and heritage bequeathed to him by his sire, can wave aside the smoke of the conflict and deaden the roar of great sea guns by thrusting his thumbs into his ears, and then discourse upon the decline of commerce as calmly as the greatest landlubber in the halls of Congress, why should not Geary do the same? If Porter can cram "a noble heritage of naval renown" into his tarpaulin, and talk about being even with England after the high old Roman fashion of turning the weapons of one's adversary upon himself, why should not the hero of some fifty land-fights emulate his forbearing example, even if his legs have been riddled until nothing is left of them but shreds of muscle and scraps of bone?

But it is not until we come to the very tail end of his Excellency's epistle that we discern the moving motive which led to its perpetration. "I hope," says Geary to Porter, "to see your directing ability at the head of that department of government of which, as an officer, you have been so distinguished for gallant services!" And is this your little game, Governor? The Vice-Admiral is now gazetted as on "special duty" at the Navy Department; but that is not enough, and not until this scion of an "illustrious sire" is duly installed at the head of the department, will Geary be content. And then, of course, he will strive to be even with him again, even if it should be necessary "to lose a little in catching up." With Porter as Secretary of the Navy, and Geary as Secretary of War, the reconstructed Cabinet will be satisfactory to at least one American who proudly calls his country his own; and when this consummation is achieved, who will venture to define its mission or predict its destiny?

THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL embraces an immense territory. It contains within its borders 3,004,460 square miles, being 68,294 square miles larger than the United States; but much of it is a boundless forest and will never be inhabited. Still it possesses great advantages as an agricultural country to those who have moderate means, good health, and habits of industry. The Brazilians are jealous of foreigners as a nation, but not as individuals. The Argentine Republic is making much greater progress in improvements than Brazil, from the fact that everything is done in the Argentine Republic to foster and encourage foreigners, while the reverse is the case in Brazil. The production of diamonds and their export from the country are comparatively large. The mines are regularly and systematically worked, and diamonds are much cheaper there than in the United States or Europe. The amount exported in 1869 from Rio, that paid export duty, in value was $1,705,937, being 96,232 carats; but, of course, duty is paid only on a small portion of the diamonds that leave the country, as they are so easily concealed that the custom house officers cannot reach them. The amount exported from Bahia is said to be equal to the amount from Rio. There are over 5000 laborers engaged in the diamond mines of Brazil. Those tributary to Rio Janeiro are at Minas, about 400 miles distant. The exports received by the Government from other articles sent from Brazil for the year 1869 amounted to $3,176,375, and the amount received from imports for the year 1869 was $10,837,500. This is from Rio Janeiro. One-tenth of all real estate sold in the province of Rio goes to the Government, but no taxes are paid on real estate in Brazil. The revenue is raised by export and import duties—by licenses and stamps—which are somewhat onerous, but cannot be reduced, for the Government is heavily in debt, and every means of taxation must be resorted to in keeping up the revenue equal to its demands by the Government.

ASPARAGUS IN SEASON.—A French paper gives some seasonable information with regard to asparagus. This vegetable grows wild in France, and may even now be gathered in the Bois de Vincennes and other French forests. The wild asparagus is long, thin, and green all through, and has a slightly acid but agreeable taste. It was first cultivated nearly a hundred years ago by a well-known horticulturist, Louis Therault. He was at once strongly impressed with the difficulty since felt of rearing asparagus successfully, and declared that in order to produce a good result the watchfulness of a parent and the skill of a physician are needed by the young plants. They require above all things plenty of sunshine, and seem to acknowledge their obligations by pushing up their shoots towards the rising sun. Most of the asparagus eaten in Paris is grown at Argenteuil. Three sorts are cultivated there, the early, intermediate, and late. The early variety comes up about the 25th of March; it then costs 10 francs the bundle of twenty stalks. The first bundle generally appears on the Emperor's table. The very largest stalks cost from 40 to 60 francs. Besides tne Argenteuil asparagus, the consumption of which greatly increases year by year, Paris is supplied with asparagus from the south. This is long and green, has a fine flavor, and requires very little cooking, but is not much appreciated by the Parisians.

THE OFFICERS of the Royal and Imperial Austrian army are full of virtuous indignation, the Emperor having just shown, by an unexpected act of vigor, that he is no longer disposed to recognize their hitherto undisputed right to kill or maim such civilians as may incur their high displeasure. A certain Lieutenant-Colonel Baron von Widmann had recently been appointed to the presidency of a department of the War Office, euphoniously termed the Landesvertheidigungsministerium. It appears that some few years ago the noble and gallant Baron, then a lieutenant at Gratz, was the hero of a "Sabel Affaire," in which, with proper pride and spirit, he split open the skull of an ill-mannered pastrycook who had refused him further credit. The affair was of course hushed up. They manage those things better in Austria than in Prussia, where poor Count Eulenberg was actually subjected to the ennui of living six months in a fortress for having killed an insignificant French cook. The family, however, of the deceased confectioner brought an action for damages, and, after many years of litigation, succeeded a few weeks ago in obtaining a verdict for 5000 florins. The affair having come to the ears of the Emperor, he ordered an inquiry to be made into the whole case, and finally requested the gallant warrior to resign his appointment.

Incidentals.

—It is said that the amount left by the late Hugh Frazer, of Montreal, for a free public library in that city is over £30,000.

—A Missouri paper expresses the opinion that no other State in the Union contains "as much politics and corruption as Kansas."

—The National Photographic Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting and exhibition in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on Tuesday, 7th inst., and continuing through to Saturday, 11th.

—A woman in Aroostook county, Maine, whose house caught fire the other day during the absence of all the "men folks," poured upon the flames all the water there was in the house, then used up her milk and cream, and finally resorted to her meat-barrels for the pickle. She subdued the flames.

—The last Nevada Legislature proposed a women's suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and a call has been issued for a Convention in Winnemucca on the Fourth of July, for the formation of a State organization to bring the issue fairly before the people at the next election.

—It is related that when the sum fixed upon for the salary of the new Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire was announced, a great white rooster flew upon the fence around the church in which the convention was sitting, and gave a lusty, vigorous crow. The omen was considered good.

—General John F. Appleton, who was recently appointed and confirmed as Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas, is quite ill in California of consumption. He is the eldest son of Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, and is a young man of sound judgment, high attainments, noble character, and fine ability.

—A painter in Pittsburg, while at work on the top of a ladder at the third story of a house, on Thursday, fell, the round breaking. His fall broke several other rounds, but at length he struck one which was stronger, and was precipitated forward through the second-story window, and fell sprawling at full length, but fortunately not seriously injured, on the floor of the room.

—There will be no Democratic State Convention in Minnesota this year, and therefore the Democratic State Central Committee has deemed it expedient to issue an address defining the position that the Democratic party should occupy. They say the tariff question is the issue of the day, and urge their party to reaffirm in unmistakable terms, at all Congressional conventions, etc., their time-honored and unfaltering opposition to a protective tariff, and all other kinds of class legislation.

—The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular advising that in cases which it may be necessary to make nominations for office, the delegate convention system be used in preference to primary elections, and they enjoin upon all the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and ready acquiescence in the action of their several committees and of their conventions, as the only means of securing unity of action throughout the State, and ultimate victory over antagonists prompt to avail themselves of any discord arising in the Democratic ranks. "Ultimate victory" sounds rather queer in the mouths of Kentucky Democrats.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES
(Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
with a collection of Paintings by
T. BUCHANAN READ,
and other American Artists, from private Galleries.
LAST FIVE DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 6t

☞ CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Fair and Festival, at the Lecture-room of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Bread, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th instants.
A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, with an abundance of
STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 6 4 6t

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Regiment Band every evening.
Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. Shinn's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 3 6t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.
At a General Meeting of the Company, held June 6, 1870, the following named persons were elected a Board of President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year and until others be chosen, viz:—
President—ANDREW C. GRAY.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel W. Jones, J. F. Gilpin,
George Cadwalader, T. A. Biddle,
Joseph Jones, I. V. Williamson,
J. F. Fisher, Isaac Ford,
John Bohlen, Charles H. Hutchinson,
William Harmar, Edwin Swift,
H. Pratt McKean, David Scull.
6 6 3t HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers,
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
8 8 trp PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Important Sale, commencing Monday, June 6, 1870,
PRIOR TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN HIS STORE,
WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves,
At a Great Reduction in Prices.
Stock must be sold before July 1. Goods reduced to one-half former prices.
1000 Ladies' Suits at $10'00.
TO RENT, FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Also, STORE ROOM, 20 by 160, and BASEMENT, 45 by 230 feet.
6 4 4t

CLOTHING.

STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"*Mr. Conductor*, stop the car this minute!"
"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
"No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!"
"What's the matter with the man?"
"Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."
"What notice?"
"Why, don't you see? Read it!
A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!"
"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"

And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver.
After which they drive off, crying as they go,
"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 27 and 29 NORTH THIRD ST.
6 4 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. 3 1

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.
REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor.
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. 6 4 1m

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at
W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
6 4 stuth1m Philadelphia.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT, AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS,
No. 2 2 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 2 1m

WATCHES.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

WATCH REPAIRS.

With increased experience, we are now prepared to promise greater satisfaction than ever before in this department. Our receipts having doubled within a year we regard as a sure index that our customers appreciate our efforts and ability to create and maintain the *best regulated Watch Repair Department* in the city.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
6 4 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
FRODSHAM, JURGENSEN, E. HOWARD & CO.
A large line of Fine, Medium, and Low-priced Movements, in 18kt. cases, for ladies' use, at low prices.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1122 CHESNUT Street,
6 4 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICEST FINE SOUCHONG,
OR
English Breakfast Tea,
IN SMALL BOXES, FOR FAMILY USE.
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $21·00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1870.

The Suburban Jaunt.

The jaunt in the suburbs, to the city man of business, is not by any means what it is poetically represented to be. Given a clear head, an average set of nerves, and a pair of feet moderately useful in pedestrian exercise, and let them set out upon the suburban jaunt at half-past six in the morning, and the chances are ten to one that by the time noon comes the whole man is fagged out, and thirsts for the repose which awaits him only in a return to his old avocations. City men are not intended to take country strolls, unless they work themselves up to it by degrees and take a little at a time. The country is all very pretty as seen through a volume of verses or a stage-coach window. The patches of tender and serene green, with the neat and carefully hoed aisles between, are very picturesque specimens of nature's embroidery; but the perspiration and the dust through which one has to travel for the sake of admiring them are too great a demand upon the endurance of metropolitan man. And so, the suburbs of New York, charming as they are at this season of the year, are to be enjoyed by any one but the suburban in small pieces at a time. Like the scenery of the stage, the scenery of nature often loses half its charms when one comes to actually walk amongst it. I know this sounds very heretical and fearfully unpoetical. But it is the solemn truth with respect to the city-bred man who undertakes a day's jaunt in the country under the delusion that during that brief breathing space he can snatch time to look from nature up to nature's God.

That Sacred Concert.

Mr. Fisk's Sacred Concert on Sunday night at the Grand Opera House was a big thing and a great sucsess. Every seat in the vast auditorium was taken. The advertisements, with the strict adherence to truth which is characteristic of those advertisements generally, stated that the orchestra was to consist of one hundred and fifty instruments. If it did, about ninety of them must have been bundled beneath the stage, for only sixty were visible, on the closest calculation. But that makes little difference. The people were pleased. The concert became popular, and is to become a Sunday evening institution. The principal singer is Miss Nully Peiris, a fine-looking woman, possessed of a strong but by no means sweet voice, and the wife of a noted gymnasium keeper. The sacred composer most largely drawn upon was Offenbach, some of whose gems from *La Perichole* were frantically applauded by that portion of the audience farthest advanced in the spiritual life. Ah! those crowded lobbies and that Sunday evening. It was more the picture of a Sinner's Ramble than a Saint's Rest.

A Dramatic Utopia.

The Dramatic Fund is soon to have a benefit in this city. A very remarkable rumor has been started with reference thereto—so remarkable, that it is no wonder it should be received by the press and public generally with indications of sarcastic doubt. It is to the effect that *Hamlet* is to be performed with Mr. Booth as "Hamlet," Mr. Fechter as "Laertes," Mr. J. W. Wallack as the "Ghost," Mr. E. L. Davenport as "Horatio," Mr. Brougham as "Polonius," Mr. Jefferson as "First Gravedigger," Mr. Shewell as "The King," Mr. Lester Wallack as "Osric," Mr. Barney Williams as "Second Actor," Miss Leclercq as "Ophelia," and Mrs. J. W. Wallack as "The Queen." This is a very pretty and ingenuous newspaper-theatrical story. It gives a refreshing view of a near histrionic millennium, when the devil Jealousy that rules the green room and the "coulisses" shall be charmed for a day and night, and professional peace and good-will, charity and love reign unmolested. It would indeed be a sweet sight to view this distribution of the *dramatis personæ*. The Dramatic Fund is a very worthy and deserving institution: those who are benefited by it belong, in many cases, to the higher walks of the theatrical profession. Actors, as a rule, are an extremely "clannish" set, kind and helpful almost beyond measure to one another in distress. *But*, goodness of heart has its limits even with them, and it would stop far short of any concession which, like this, would necessitate a sublime self-abnegation. Self-sacrifice is a charming ideal *role* for the actor to embody; but for a practical, every-day virtue—no, thank you!

Filial James.

James Herbison is a good little boy. He is fifteen years of age—that adolescent period, when, socially speaking, the hobbadehoy commences to "feel his oats," and also to sow those of them which evince a tendency to become wild. Yesterday morning he got offended at his grandmother because the old lady made some remarks about him of a truthful but uncomplimentary character. James is of a very sensitive disposition, as will be seen by the sequel. Some boys would have cried, some would have kicked; but James vindicated his outraged feelings with a determination beyond his years and his grandma's expectations. Pulling from his pocket a loaded pistol, he cocked it at the old lady's chignon and threatened, if she said a syllable more, "to blow her — — brains out." This spirited conduct so won upon the heart of a gentleman who happened to be lodging in the same house, that the gentleman exerted his influence and had the boy sent to the Catholic Reformatory, an institution for the express benefit of cases of this peculiarly filial nature.

The "Paris-American."

And so there is to be an American newspaper started in Paris to be called the *Paris-American*. Not a bad idea. At first Rumor gave out that Junius Henri Browne, a well-known journalist of this city, and friend of the late Mr. Richardson, was to be the managing editor. But Rumor has just contradicted herself. Like the politicians, she finds it very hard to be consistent. Mr. Browne, to be sure, had some qualifications for the position. In the first place, he don't understand French; in the second place, he has never been to Paris; in the third place, he was imprisoned in several Southern prisons during the war; in the fourth place, he helped to write that immense account of the Barnum conflagration that appeared in the *Tribune* some years ago; and in the fifth place, he is one of the most successful manufacturers of books that are made to sell. If these are not qualifications enough to vie with those of Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer, who is now announced to be at the head of the enterprise, I don't know what are. Seriously, though, Mr. J. H. B. will probably retain some hand in it, for he can give it that trenchant causticity which such a newspaper needs.

"Not Guilty,"

which Mr. Hemphill, of the Walnut Street Theatre, produced many months ago at that establishment, has at length reached Niblo's, where it was produced last night. It was finely presented with respect to scenery, and the success of the acting was due to the fact that many of the actors were Philadelphians—for instance, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. James Taylor, and Mr. F. F. Mackay. Niblo's, which is one of the most meritorious theatres in the United States, with regard to the *tout ensemble* of the stage, is one of the dirtiest and meanest with respect to that behind the scenes.

The Beethoven Centennial.

Herculean efforts are being made to render the Empire Skating Rink large enough for the accommodation of the 22,000 at which the average audience is calculated. Every prima donna, tenor, basso, and baritone that could be laid hold of has been seized and carried captive into the advertisement columns, and Parepa enjoys all the priority which even her jealous and exacting nature could demand. If that earthquake or tidal wave which has so long been spoken of would only arrive some day next week, it would be just in time for the chorus.

ALI BABA.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The Eighty-seventh Anniversary—The Exercises of Commencement Week—The Sermon by Bishop Janes and Baccalaureate by the President—The Graduating Class.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 6, 1870.

The eighty-seventh anniversary exercises of Dickinson College were inaugurated on Sabbath morning, June 5. Saturday, lowering and gloomy, had been made cheerful by welcome to returning rebels, graduates, and distinguished visitors. As if to smile upon the scenes of the week, Sunday dawned beautiful and bright, gladly hailed by all who would hear.

The Sermon by Bishop James

before the "Society of Religious Inquiry," "Christianity the essential and progressive element in our civilization," was the theme, presented in a logical manner, and made manifest to a large and appreciative audience. But the great event of the day, long anticipated and invested with more than ordinary interest, since for the first time in his administration Dr. Dashiell was to deliver

The Baccalaureate Address,

was reserved for Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Long before the hour Emory Chapel was filled to overflowing by expectant friends of the graduating class, which numbers sixteen. Music and "March to the Front" of the young Bachelors in prospectus was the signal for the "opening of fire." For more than an hour President Dashill summed up "The Estimates of a Great Human Life." We would not daub the rainbow-beauty of the rhetoric nor weaken the strong, earnest utterances which it adorned by attempting an epitome. The highest compliment which could be paid by those for whom it was intended was presented through a request from the Seniors that they be permitted to publish the *address* for the perpetual good of themselves and others. With a graceful acknowledgment of their partiality, the President, however, begged leave to decline the request, characteristically assigning "good and sufficient reason."

Each train of yesterday brought with it fresh arrivals and valuable additions to the throng, which begins to make Carlisle, staid and quiet as it generally is, the busy centre of pleasing associations and happy reunions. While such was the external, the internal working of the college wrought, through examinations, new juniors out of the late rebellious sophomores, and seniors from the jolly juniors to fill the vacancy so soon to be made by the departure of the class of "70." This latter, though, must be feasted before they go hence.

The President's Dinner

to the class formed a new and intensely interesting feature in this year's programme. The significant words, "*Olium meminisse juvabit*," are literally true, which beautified the *menu*, which was well calculated to tempt the palate and make converts to Epicurus.

After the company of seventy-five had fully complied with the President's hospitable injunction, "*Dona Præsentis Carpe Lætus Horæ*," the first toast to the trustees was ably responded to by William H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle. Professor Hillman followed in his usual witty way, punning upon the faculty, and saying much, as he always does whenever he speaks. The class of "70" was represented in a racy response by J. Hepburne Hargis, of Va. He claimed for himself and classmates full equality with the faculty, at least at the dinner table. Bishop Janes rose in behalf of the clerical profession, and showed himself a man clear-headed, and of good digestive apparatus. "The Law" called forth well-timed remarks from General Lemuel Todd, of Pa., and was best eulogized by the eloquence and ability always evinced by the distinguished speaker when occasion is fitting. The medical profession seemed "too full for utterance:" while the press, always up to time, outran the rest, as William Kennedy, of the *American Volunteer*, jocundly edified and enlivened the party.

Colonel John A. Wright, of Philadelphia, and others paid tribute to their *alma mater*, and the toast to the alumni drew forth post-prandial talks until a late hour.

"No sleep till morn" seemed to be meant by

The Burlesque Junior Contest,

which was gotten off by the class of '73. The failure of the Junior contest this year, incident to the "late *unpleasantness*," was supplemented by Freshmen at a very late hour in the College Chapel, which was filled with spectators of the humorous and entertaining *sham*, for such things will leak out. The personation of the Juniors who would have entered upon the contest was excellent.

"Are we poor students yet alive, and do we yet rebel,
'Tis only by amazing grace that we are not expelled,"

and the like was announced as the opening hymn, after which the "opening growl" was made, it being "original discoveries on the egg question." Splurgation, sermonization, shoo-fly, transcendentalism, inspiration, and sixteenth amendment formed the strange medley of subjects for school boy oratory.

But we find ourselves behind the scenes, and lest it may be unlawful to utter more this hasty letter must close.

To morrow the General Belles-Lettres and Union Philosophical Societies will be favored with a poem by Dr. Chattel, of New Jersey, and an oration by President Allen, of Girard College.

The Graduating Class.

The following is a list of the members of the graduating class who will receive their diplomas on Thursday:—

Riddle, Edward William,	Carlisle.
Biggs, Charles Granville,	Sharpsburg, M. D.
Bobb, J. Pierce,	Mechanicsburg.
Byrn, Edward W.,	Cambridge, Md.
Cannon, Henry Pervis,	Bridgeville, Del.
Cassell, Chas. Ellsworth,	Wakefield, Md.
Fisher, Wm. Righter,	West Haverford.
Hargis, James Hepburn,	Oak Hall, Va.
Loose, Cyrus Albright,	Mauch Chunk.
McKeehan, Jos. Hamlin,	Philadelphia.
Robinson, Cyrus Newton,	Anne Arundel co., Md.
Rudisill, Abram Wehrly,	York.
Shearer, Edgar Young,	Dillsburg.
Williams, John Fletcher,	Anne Arundel co., Md.
Wilmer, Edwin Megredy,	Baltimore, Md.
Wolfe, George Ammon,	Geigretown.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Postillion of Lonjumeau" by the Richings Troupe.

The Postillion of Lonjumeau, which was given at the Academy of Music by the Richings troupe, is an old-time English opera as English operas were when the line was distinctly marked between the Italian, German, and English schools. In those days English opera meant music written to English words, if not written by English composers, and it also meant a maximum of dialogue to a minimum of melody. Adam, the composer of *The Postillion of Lonjumeau*, was a Frenchman, and received his musical education at the Conservatory of Paris, and under the direction of Reicha and Boieldieu. He wrote a number of vaudevilles and operettas, none of which, however, equalled in merit *The Postillion of Lonjumeau*, which was first produced in 1836.

Although essentially French in style and sentiment, it was given originally as an English opera in London, and it was one of the most popular works in the *repertoire* of the Wilson and Sheriff troupe, who achieved considerable success in this country about thirty years ago. It was also frequently performed by the Seguin troupe, but since their day it has been laid upon the shelf and almost forgotten. We believe, however, that it has occasionally been represented at the theatres as a comic drama, with some of the leading airs incidentally introduced.

The plot of the piece is simple, and good enough perhaps for a comic opera, although from a strictly artistic point of view it is too palpably intended merely as a medium for the introduction of melodies which have but a remote connection with the main theme. This, however, is the case with more pretentious works, and it scarcely need be set down as an inexcusable blemish. The music is light but full of melody, and it is well worth hearing if only as a reminder of what a former generation was accustomed to admire. The fault of the piece is the interminable dialogue, which, with the long intervals between the acts, spun out the performance last night to a very late hour, and wearied the audience excessively. Reduced to something like reasonable proportions—and it could be done without omitting a note of the music—*The Postillion of Lonjumeau* might easily regain something of its popularity, and it would be an agreeable variation at least from the ordinary operatic routine. The performance last evening was creditable without being very remarkable. Mrs. Bernard was in excellent voice, and acted and sang the part of "Madeleine" in a manner that excited the heartiest applause. Mr. Bowler, who personated "Chapelou," the Postillion, rather overdid the matter in some particulars, and the celebrated postillion's song in the first act was completely spoiled by the extravagant style in which he sang it. Mr. Bowler has a certain swagger which, although it was not altogether out of character last evening, is neither graceful nor elegant, and in his singing he too often forgets that the highest art often consists in the absence of art. Mr. Henry C. Peakes made an excellent representative of "Bijou," the blacksmith, although a severe cold prevented him from singing with as much effect as usual. The choruses were given in very creditable style, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Behrens, gave an efficient support to the singers.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Meyerbeer's great opera of *The Huguenots* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director. This work has never been performed in this city in English, and as the cast will embrace the entire strength of the company, and the orchestra and chorus will be largely increased, a fine entertainment may be expected.

To-morrow evening *The Bohemian Girl*, with Miss Emma Howson as "Arline," will be given for the benefit of Mr. A. S. Pennoyer.

On Thursday evening Mr. Henry Drayton will have a benefit, and on Friday Wallace's opera of *Lurline* will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE ARCH Bryant's Minstrels will present a great programme of attractions.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety of entertaining features are announced for this evening.

AN INTERESTING collection of anatomical curiosities are on exhibition at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

BENEFIT TO PETER E. ABEL.—We are pleased to note an exhibition of general interest in the compliment of a benefit which is to be bestowed upon our well-known and worthy townsman and bibliographer, Mr. Peter E. Abel. The press have readily given publicity to the event, and Mr. Abel's many friends will doubtless meet him in force at the Academy of Music on June 16, where they may be sure the management of the benefit will afford them an enjoyable entertainment.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THERE is no doubt that Rockhill & Wilson do the largest clothing business of any clothing house in the city. Their stock of clothing to-day amounts to five hundred thousand dollars. The capacity of their store is ample to accommodate their customers by the thousands, On Saturday last might be seen over one hundred customers making purchases at one time on the first floor, while their upper rooms were crowded with gentlemen and ladies, leaving their measures for the little boys and their fathers. It is impossible for us to refer to any particular houses to prove the amount of our purchases, as we are not confined to any particular house, but make them where we can buy the cheapest. Therefore we are enabled to put down all competition. Some have made an effort to compete with our All-Wool Cassimere Spring Ten-Dollar Suits, but have made a miserable and ineffectual failure, and always will, as we have control of the market for the goods of which they are made.

WE would call the particular attention of our readers to the sale of household furniture, paintings, pianoforte, etc., at No. 1208 Mount Vernon street, to be held on Wednesday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock. The sale comprises brocatelle parlor suit, crimson and gold, piano by Chickering, handsome cover and carved piano chair, hair-cloth sitting-room suit, 2 suits of walnut chamber furniture, large carved wardrobe, Brussels and ingrain carpets, nearly new, walnut dining-room furniture, fine paintings by Trotter, Winner, Dyke, and others. The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

House to rent.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
NO. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

TO THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NO ONE now attempts to compete with the great Clothing Establishment of Wanamaker & Brown, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets,

Well known as

Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.

It surpasses all others.

1st—For its immense and complete Building:
☞ Please compare with any house of the
☞ Kind in the United States.

2d—For its immense assortment;
☞ Larger than in most all the other Houses
☞ Combined.

3d—For its Vast Sales.
☞ Some have been curious enough to ex-
☞ amine Government returns and amazed
☞ To find our sales four times as great as
☞ Other large houses.

4th—For its immense advantages in purchasing the materials;
☞ A. T. Stewart & Co., and other large houses
☞ Will certify that we are the largest
☞ Clothing buyers in the U. S.

5th—For selling goods lower than others can afford;
☞ By buying cheaper and making larger
☞ Sales, we can afford to sell for
☞ Lower profits.

6th—For substantial, honest materials and careful make;
☞ We keep close watch on the making and
☞ Sponging, and guarantee satisfaction with
☞ Every garment.

Our Stock at the present time embraces $400,000 worth of Clothing, and we will be glad to show it to any who are credulous or interested, and always take pains to show visitors, whether they come to purchase or not.

☞ *The most popular articles just now are our $8 Suits, valued at $12 elsewhere.*

Coat...$3·50	*Coat*...$3·50	*Coat*...$3·50	*Coat*...$3·50
Pants.. 2·75	*Pants*.. 2·75	*Pants*.. 2·75	*Pants*.. 2·75
Vest.... 1·75	*Vest*.... 1·75	*Vest*.... 1·75	*Vest*.... 1·75
$8·00	$8·00	$8·00	$8·00

Cheviot Suits, $9·00, $11·00, $12·00, $15·00, $18·00.
Cassimere Suits, $6·50, $10·00, $12·50, $14·00, up to $25·00.
Black Suits, $15·00 up to $50·00.
White Marseilles and Duck Vests, $2·00 up to $4·50.

A full line of popular Towel Vests.
Blue Flannel Coats.
Alpaca Coats by the thousand.
Linen Coats by the thousand.

Boys' Jackets and Pants all on first floor,
So as to save trouble to ladies.

Children's Garibaldi Suits as low as $2·00.

We will be pleased to show strangers or citizens the great bargains we are now able to give our customers because of large purchases from bankrupt manufacturers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

MILLER—LEVIS.—On the 2d of June, by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton and the Rev. W. Cooper, D. D., the Rev. Dr. T. B. MILLER, of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA, daughter of the late H. J. Levis, Esq., of this city.

YOUNG—BOTHWELL.—On May 19, by the Rev. R. M. Patterson, Mr. EDWARD S. YOUNG to Miss LAVINIA BOTHWELL.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 6th instant, JOSEPH PENNELL DAVIS, eldest son of John C. and Mary M. Davis, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Thirty-eighth and Haverford streets, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—At his residence, in the borough of Conshohocken, on the 4th instant, ELLWOOD JONES, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral on Fourth-day, the 8th instant. Meet at Plymouth Meeting House at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 10 o'clock A. M. train at Conshohocken.

SCOTT.—On the 4th instant, JOSEPH W. SCOTT, youngest son of the late John and Elizabeth Scott, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Philanthropic Grotto, No. 10, S. and D. of A. A.; Felt Hat Finishers' Association; and Rose Bud Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1407 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

STEWART.—On the 5th instant, after a short illness, JAMES STEWART, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends, also Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M.; Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M.; Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F.; Meta Lodge, No. 53, K. of P.; Americus Club; and Northern Liberty Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 506 Locust street, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

1117. 1117.

BARLOW'S

SUPERB FURNITURE,

NEW DESIGNS.

No. 1117 CHESNUT St.

One Profit,
Our Own Make,
Seasoned Lumber.

GUARANTEED AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

No one buys of us better or more thoroughly-seasoned lumber than A. BARLOW.

ELLIS P. MOORE & CO.,
Foot of Brown street.
HENRY, BAYARD & CO.,
Ridge avenue and Master street.
CHARLES ESTI,
Seventeenth and Callowhill streets.

1117. [6 1 6trp] 1117.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
GEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuthlmrp

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

DRY GOODS.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains IN DRESS GOODS,

LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

INSURANCE.

ANDES
Insurance Company,
CINCINNATI.
Capital Stock.........$1,000,000

CORPORATORS AND COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Buchanan,
Joseph C. Butler,
A. D. Bullock,
Samuel M. Murphy,
Alfred Gaither,
H. A. V. Post,
Robert Mitchell,
Augustus Wessel,
Alexander Long,
C. W. Moulton.

J. B. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

$2·00	$5·00	$8·00
2·50	5·50	9·00
3·00	6·00	10·00
3·50	7·00	12·00
4·00	7·50	20·00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1·50	$12·00	$25·00
1·75	14·00	28·50
2·25	16·50	32·00
7·00	18·00	35·00
9·00	19·00	40·00
11·00	22·00	50·00

CREAM FREEZERS,
$2·00 TO $30·00
WALNUT BRACKETS.
CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthflmrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make, and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3m GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.
5 30 60trp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season,
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island,
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, $3·50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August, Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wim 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

WASHING MACHINES.

King Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
Its economy, durability, and excellence is admitted.
No household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
Going off rapidly, demand increasing every day. Everybody likes them.
Warranted superior to all others is the Great King Washer.
Already one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.
Saves Labor, saves Time, saves Money; every one guaranteed.
Handy, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer.
Every family should have one of the King Washers.
Ready at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.
The King Washer the best in use.

J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Dealers in Wooden Ware,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp Are the General Agents.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 5 18 3m
Wholesale and Retail.

GENERALITIES.

The Storm in Delaware Bay.

The vessel lost near Henlopen Light, on the 27th ult. was the H. E. Spencer, of Philadelphia, loaded with coal. She burst open, and is a total loss.

The schooner Lydia A. May, of Philadelphia, which went ashore on the flats, about three miles from Mispillion creek, was loaded with coal from Georgetown, D. C., bound for Hudson, N. Y. She is a total loss. Her crew and Captain Stevenson were rescued on Saturday night by Captain William Mason, of Milton, after having been in the rigging twenty-four hours.

Cady Stanton's Future Programme.

"It pleases us," says the New York *Tribune*, "to find Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton announcing, in her valedictory in the *Revolution*, that she now proposes 'to speak and write in the future as in the past—not, however, at appointed times and seasons, but just when the spirit moves her.' She does not say what 'spirit,' and we suppose that in using this word she means by it no more than her personal inclination. We are willing still further to believe that she will now appeal to the world only when she has really something to say worth the world's hearing; and we reflect also with pleasure upon the fact that, in this new season of limited and moderate utterance, she will have ample leisure to distinguish between what is truth and what is falsehood before she makes either men or newspapers the theme of her mental deliverance. She is well out of the hurry and bustle of reform, and should now profit by a solid consideration of all questions which she proposes publicly to discuss."

Death of an Old African Chief.

Late Cape Town, South Africa, papers announce the death of an aged African chief, Moshesh, who for fifty years had been the wise and brave ruler of the Basutos, one of the most powerful of the aboriginal nations of Southern Africa. He began his career as a warrior about 1824, and was engaged in many hard-fought battles with native chiefs, with whom he was generally victorious, and finally with the English, who continually encroached upon the territory, and finally conquered him about 1858. Yet Moshesh was not a bloody man. He boasted—and there was no one to contradict his boast—that he had never shed the blood of a man except in war. He was an enlightened Pagan, and abolished capital punishment for witchcraft. He was a benevolent man, according to the light which he had, and freely exchanged his superfluous cattle for wives for his poorer subjects, while he restricted his own harem to some thirty or forty women only, instead of hundreds, as he might have just as easily had.

Her Own Avenger.

This is the remarkable story of Celestine Fejervary, a wealthy young lady of Davenport, Iowa:—

Recently a story was circulated affecting her chastity. She waited until some responsible person could be proved to have helped to circulate it. This proved to be no less a man than Mayor Renwick. He had thoughtlessly told the story as it came to him, and told it as deploring it if it were true. Miss Fejervary promptly sued him. She was cleared of the slander during the progress of the trial, but, because it was found that Mayor Renwick had no thought of vile intent in what he said, the verdict was in his favor. Miss Fejervary has published a card in the *Gazette*, in which she says:—"First of all, the failure of the jury to agree does not and cannot terminate the suit, and, should the best years of my life be spent in the endeavor, I will not rest until a verdict has been given for or against me, and, either at this court or a higher one, an example set not only to my, but all, slanderers; for, in bringing this suit, I have not been unmindful of the many innocent girls whom I have seen injured as shamefully as I have been, and much less able to defend themselves. As for the choice of this example, it fell on the first man against whom we had good proofs of his having repeated the slander in its most aggravated form (a fact which he now denies), and one who, as being an old and respected citizen, should have been the last to have given his countenance to so foul a wrong."

Another Political Scandal in France.

A recent letter from Paris contains the following:—

General Fleury is daily expected in Paris. There is not a word of truth in the statement that he is in bad odor at the Russian Court. On the contrary, the relations between the two Cabinets have been cemented by his efforts, and the Emperor Nicholas as well as the French Emperor, feel most grateful to him for what he has accomplished. This will not prevent the General from being exposed to rather an unpleasant ordeal on his arrival here. He has for some years, as you are aware, held the position of Director of the Haras, which has the care of the improvement of the breed of horses in France. When he was appointed there was a Council of Superintendence (*Conseil de Surveillance*) in existence, but in 1867 it was suppressed by a simple decree of the Minister, without its ever having exercised its functions. The extravagance, waste, and, it is said, corruption, which signalized the management of the Haras under General Fleury have given such dissatisfaction to the breeders of horses that they have insisted on the reestablishment of the Council of Supervision and a general overhauling of the whole system. M. Louver has consented to these measures, and the accounts of General Fleury are accordingly to be subjected to a rigid examination—a proceeding which that imperious and self-satisfied gentleman is not likely to be very well pleased at.

JUDICIAL COURTESIES.

An Illinois Judge Calls Another Judge a Fool, and gets Knocked Down in Consequence.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* gives the following specimen of judicial courtesy:—

Judges Puterbaugh and Wead had a misunderstanding early yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the striking of the latter by the former. It happened in this wise:—Several attorneys were standing on the sidewalk in front of Herron's marble clock, talking over the case of Underhill against the city, and discussing at large several points of law, relating no more to this case than any other. Judge Puterbaugh was in the group and Judge Wead soon after joined it, and addressing himself to Judge Puterbaugh, and speaking of the case above mentioned (in which Wead is an attorney), said that he had bet Underhill a horse that he would win the case. "And I'll bet you a horse, too, Judge, that I win it."

Judge Puterbaugh replied that he knew nothing as to how the case would be decided, and Wead went on to say that if the case was decided against him he would take it up to the Supreme Court, where he was satisfied he would gain it upon the strength of either the law or fact, or both. Puterbaugh replied nearly as before, and Wead, growing excited, declared that every case that Judge Puterbaugh had decided against him he had taken to the Supreme Court and there had his decision reversed, and that he could get any decision of Puterbaugh's reversed. He grew more excited, and upon Puterbaugh asking him what he talked for in the manner that he did, he called Puterbaugh a fool. Upon that Puterbaugh gave him a left-hander, which falling short of its mark only staggered Wead. Had the full blow fallen upon him it would have knocked him down. Both men then started for each other, but the other gentlemen interfered and prevented further trouble. The above are the facts as we got them from an eye witness.

TERRIBLE.

Three Children Instantly Killed by Lightning.

The Manterville (Minn.) *Express* of May 27, says:

Of all the late accounts of the loss of life by accident, none seems more sad and touching than that which happened in our own county on Saturday evening of last week, in the township of Ripley. The circumstances of the casualty were given us by a friend who lives not far from the place, and were substantially as follows:—The man's name is Peter De Sent. He lives in the east part of the township of Ripley; has a wife and family of four children, a daughter married, and three boys, of the ages of fourteen, ten, and eight respectively. It seems that the married daughter and her husband were at her home on the Saturday evening referred to. The three young boys retired early that evening, and were all occupying one bed temporarily arranged on the floor of a room adjoining that in which the parents were still sitting up and alone, occupied in conversation in relation to their children. But a few moments after the storm came, and almost the first thunder that was heard, and the first bolt that fell in the vicinity, struck the chimney of Mr. Sent's house, and the currents of the powerful destroyer were flashed all over the building. Mr. De Sent sprang from his seat immediately, with the sad exclamation, "My children are all dead!" It was indeed fearfully true! The two younger children were killed instantly. The oldest boy showed little signs of life when the parents reached the bedside—but one gasp, and he, too, was lifeless. The bed caught fire, and the children one by one were removed before the flames could be extinguished.

None others of the family were injured physically. The damages to the house are said to be slight and unimportant. The concussion of the stroke was so great as to stop the clock, and when noticed the hands still pointed out the minute (8 o'clock and 20 minutes) when the three children expired—a solemn record of a more solemn event.

FORT SUMTER TO-DAY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes from Charleston:—

But no Northern man pauses to look long at anything else in Charleston until he has been down the harbor and clambered over the walls of Fort Sumter. The experience will never be so valuable again as now, because the Government has at last begun to attempt to restore the historical old ruin to up and down lines and a condition of usefulness. There are several ways of making the excursion; but the pleasantest of all is by a yacht which goes down twice a day, not the least attractive feature of this method being that the captain and cicerone is a Greek, and so able to explain matters to a mixed company with a freedom from embarrassment which neither Yankee nor ex-Rebel could command. The ruined aspect of the once trim brick walls, as viewed from the sea and given in many pictures, prepares one to see the destruction wrought by the heavy projectiles of the monitors and the Morris Island batteries; but not for the tremendous work done by the Confederate tenants under fire, after the bombardment was begun and its sure effect shown, to make it possible to hold the spot with which so much pride was mingled, and on the possession of which depended the safety of the city. In plain terms, they buried the fort. All trace of the original form of its interior is lost under the immense mass of sand which they piled upon it, burrowing underneath in the old casemates like ants in a hill, and passing completely around the fort in dark galleries buried far from the light of day. Bringing the dirt down in barges by night from the city, they kept gangs of negroes at work shoveling it into place, Gilmore pouring in his shells all the time to warn them to hasten. "Shell strike inside the fort," says the vivacious, plain-spoken skipper and guide, fifty niggers get killed—no matter fifty more brought down from the country next day. Hundred killed, hundred more sent down from the country. Nothing so plenty in South Carolina as niggers in those days." As the result of this well-directed labor, taught by necessity, General Beauregard made this fort absolutely impregnable under the heaviest fire ever poured into any one spot in modern warfare. To the sea it presented a crumbled line of fallen bricks and dirt, seemingly the most insignificant obstacle in the world; yet the garrison burrowed here in absolute security under the fire of a monitor fleet and a superb combination of batteries, able to call in, in case of an assault, the concentrated fire of fifty surrounding batteries of their own with entire safety to themselves. So immense was the quantity of dirt which they piled up here over their own heads that they accomplished what the National Government, with its much be-scolded stone fleet, did not do—they changed the face of the harbor, and altered the course of the channel; for the sand blowing off Sumter in the winds of the last seven years has created a bar and a beach where before was the deepest current of the river. The work of digging out, which a corps of Government laborers under direction of an engineer officer has just begun, is like that of disinterring another Pompeii; the smooth carved granite arch of the sally port has just been brought to light after its long burial; and at every thrust of the pickaxe come out the great shells of the Union cannonade, some exploded and some yet bearing their perilous charge, every one of which as it ploughed its way into the sand only added to the strength of the fort.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY.

The Grand Duke Alexis to Visit the United States—What Manner of Man He Is—At the Post of Duty in Time of Peril.

It is announced that the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, third son of the Emperor Alexander II, is to visit the United States early in 1871. The Grand Duke is a little over twenty years of age, and is described as being remarkably handsome. The compliment of his intended visit to the United States is to be appreciated when it is known that it will be the first time the son of a Russian Emperor has visited a republic. He will probably reach America as early in 1871 as possible, in order that he may visit Congress while in session. He will attend that body in full uniform, and be presented by the Russian Minister, also in uniform, for the Grand Duke is to come as the immediate representative of his royal father the Emperor. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, has offered his magnificent new house in Fifth avenue to be used by the Grand Duke during his stay in New York. The following well-authenticated anecdote shows that a royal scion may be every inch a man, if he chooses to be:—

The young Grand Duke belongs to the Russian navy, and a year ago, when acting as midshipman, the vessel to which he was assigned was wrecked off the coast of Denmark. This vessel, by the way, was the Alexandre Newski, a frigate built in New York. When it became certain that the ship could not be saved the Admiral ordered the men to the life-boats, and, wishing to insure the safety of the royal midshipman, ordered him to take command of the first boat. The Grand Duke was on duty at the time on deck, and, understanding the Admiral's reasons for giving the order, refused point-blank to obey it. "My duty," he said, "is here, and I must be the last to leave the ship." "Do you know, sir," demanded the Admiral, "that you are under my command, and dare you refuse to obey my orders?" "I will obey," the young man answered firmly, "any orders you may choose to give me, except the one to leave the ship, where it is my duty now to remain." As it was impossible to enforce obedience under such circumstances, the Admiral was obliged to yield the point, and the Emperor's son was the last to leave the ship. As soon as a landing was effected, and preparations were made to encamp on shore, the Admiral ordered the brave young middy to be placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. Having done so, he despatched to the Emperor an account of the whole affair. To this the Emperor at once replied:—"I approve your having put the midshipman Alexis under arrest for disobedience, and I bless my boy for having disobeyed."

MILL.

The Great Political Economist on the "Revolting Injustice of Masculine Society."

The following is a translation of an undated letter which appears in the *Liberte*, of Paris, of a recent date. It is addressed to Mad'lle Daubie in acknowledgment of a copy of her book entitled "*La Condition morale de la Femme pauvre au 19-ieme Siecle:*"—

Mademoiselle:—You have reason to be surprised at my delay in replying to your letter. But your book is not one of those which ought to be read in haste, and some time has elapsed before pressing business would permit me to bestow to it the time and attention which it merits. You have executed a work of the greatest value, and which is the more meritorious that it must have been very painful to you to write it. I have seldom read a sadder book. No one has ever before, I believe, given in fuller detail an account of the miseries of life for the great majority of women, and the revolting injustice of masculine society towards them. I wish that this book could be read from beginning to end by all men and all women of the so-called enlightened classes. I believe it would cause many of them to be ashamed of their culpable inaction for the presence of such frightful evils and such monstrous injustice. Unfortunately, France is far from possessing that pre-eminence which you attribute to it. Social reformers are always prone to believe that other countries are in advance of their own. Unhappily, the difference is too frequently more apparent than real. You bestow in many passages praises upon England to which it has no right upon the subject in question, while again those in England who uphold the cause of women frequently insist that their condition is much better in France. Unhappily, both are mistaken. As to the beginning which has been made here with a view to the regulation of prostitution, and which it is being attempted to extend, your book is sufficient to condemn it without appeal. The attempt has excited here a very serious opposition. An association of women, some of whom are highly distinguished, has been formed to excite public opinion against this deplorable system. They are well seconded by men, and there is reason to hope that not only will the system be not pushed further, but that what has been done will necessarily be undone.

(Signed) JOHN STUART MILL.

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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

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SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

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A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

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LITERATURE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Sheridan's Troopers on the Border," by DeB. Randolph Keim. The future of the Indian race in this country is every day becoming a question of greater interest and importance than it has ever been before. The officers of the army, upon whom is imposed the duty of preserving peace upon the border and of protecting the rights both of the whites and the Indians, are placed in a peculiarly embarrassing position, for if they do their duty they are sure to receive plenty of abuse from both the friends and the enemies of the red men. General Sheridan has, among others, come in for a full share of such abuse, and yet he contends that in reality the soldiers are the only practical friends that the Indians have. The work before us gives the personal experiences of the writer, who accompanied General Sheridan during his campaign against the savages on the Republican, Arkansas, and Washita rivers in 1868, and it contains much interesting and useful information about the Indians and Indian warfare. As a narrative of personal adventure it will find many readers, but its principal value is in the accurate sketch it gives of the Western plains and their savage inhabitants. The book is illustrated with a fine portrait of General Sheridan.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "'The Schoolmaster of Abbach' and Other Stories," from the German of Van Horn. The stories of Oertel, under the *nom de plume* of Van Horn, enjoy an immense popularity in Germany. They are lively and entertaining descriptions of every-day life, and the characters and incidents are sketched with a quiet humor that will be greatly enjoyed by many readers. The present volume contains "The Scissors' Grinder," "The Schoolmaster of Abbach," "The Asylum," and "The May Queen." If these should hit the fancy of the public, the translator proposes to follow the volume with another.

From the same house we have received "The Vicar of Bullhampton," by Anthony Trollope. Published by Harper & Brother. This novel, which enjoyed the favor of many readers during its serial publication in *Lippincott's Magazine*, has all the peculiarities of style that make Anthony Trollope's writings so popular. Some critics complain that this author is prosy, and to some extent the criticism is true, but he must have some sterling qualities or he would never be able to maintain his hold upon the affections of so large a number of intelligent people. The truth is that as a delineator of every-day people and every-day life and incidents, Anthony Trollope is without a rival, and there is a real charm about his somewhat dilatory narratives that few are able to resist after once becoming acquainted with his characters. "The Vicar of Bullhampton" is not so different in style from the other writings of Mr. Trollope as to call for any special description: it is marked by the same minute descriptive power and the same ability to represent characters that have made his reputation in previous works, and it will appeal to the tastes of the same class of readers. The book is well printed and it contains all the original illustrations, some of which are good and some good for nothing.

—Porter & Coates send us the following new publications by D. Appleton & Co.:—

"Queen Hortense," by Louisa Muhlbach, is the latest effort of that prolific writer in the department of historical romance. The career of Hortense was a romance in itself, and in this story the author has adhered with sufficient accuracy to the actual facts to commend her work to those who eschew the ordinary performances of fiction-writers.

"Henrietta Temple" is the first of a cheap series of the early writings of Mr. Disraeli which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have commenced to issue, apropos of the recent publication of "Lothair."

The fourth volume of Appleton's uniform edition of Grace Aguilar's works is entitled "Home Scenes and Heart Studies," and contains nineteen short stories and sketches, contributed by the gifted writer at various times to the annuals and other periodical publications. This edition of Miss Aguilar's works is at once handsome and inexpensive, and it deserves the regards of all who can appreciate fiction of a pure and elevated type.

"The Caged Lion," by Charlotte M. Yonge, is an entertaining historical novel by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." The title refers to James I of Scotland, who, although a prisoner, lived on terms of cordial friendship with Henry V. The novel gives a vivid and picturesque description of the remarkable age to which it refers. A majority of the personages introduced are historical, and in describing them the author has in a great measure followed the old chroniclers, although she has also fully drawn on her imagination for many of the incidents. As an animated picture of an important historical era it will well repay a careful perusal.

Porter & Coates also send us "Juno and George" and "Mary Osborne." These are the first volumes of "The Juno Stories," by Jacob Abbott, and they are designed especially to convey religious instruction in such a manner as to touch the heart as well as the understanding. Mr. Abbott's ability as a writer for young children is well known, and these books can be recommended to parents and teachers who wish to supply the children under their care with reading matter that will be at once amusing and instructive. The books are handsomely printed, and are bound in very attractive style. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York.

—"Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" has reached the thirty-second number and the title "Andrew Jackson." The first volume, which ends with the letter H, is complete in a much shorter time than was anticipated at first, and the balance of the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This Encyclopedia is undoubtedly the best publication of the kind extant. While the majority of its definitions are not so full as in the large and expensive encyclopedias, it gives all the most important information on each subject discussed, and it also contains a great amount of new matter that can be found in no other work of the kind. The wood-cuts are numerous, and aid greatly in illustrating the text, and the work altogether reflects great credit on the editor, Mr. Colange, and on the publishers. Arrangements have been made for binding in ten different styles, the prices of which vary from $1·25 to $7·50 per volume.

—*The Technologist* for June has a great variety of interesting articles on practical and scientific subjects connected with engineering, manufacturing, and building. Morris Frank, No. 619 Walnut street, is agent for Pennsylvania.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

A Valuable Addition to its Library.

The Paris *Register* says that the distinguished French engineer, M. de Lesseps, "has presented to the Engineering Department of Lafayette College a complete set of the documents, maps, reports, plans, etc., bearing upon the Suez Canal from its inception until the present date.

Lafayette College has recently secured some rare and valuable works relating to the early history of America, of which one is a well-served copy of Ptolemæus, 1525, giving an account of Columbus' discoveries; also the famous "Chromicon Nurenburgense," published in 1493. It is profusely embellished with handsome wood-cuts by Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. Its chief value in an American library consists in its being one of the first books existing that gives an account of the earliest voyages to the New World. It contains the famous passage of Jacobum Canum and Martin Bahaim, and their travels in America. The most valuable work obtained by President Cattell is a fine copy of "Solinus," edition of 1520. This contains the first map that bears the name of America.

It is inscribed "America Provincia," and yet, singularly enough, has another inscription giving the credit of the discovery—not to Americus Vespucius—but to Columbus, placing the date, however, at A. D. 1497.

Of this there seems to be no copy in any of the great American libraries. Such additions as these to the library of an American University will be of great advantage to all wishing to consult it on questions pertaining to the early history of the Western Continent.

DE SOTO'S COFFIN.

Treasures Buried in the Mississippi River.

An extraordinary and, withal, curious story, regarding the probable discovery of the copper-fastened coffin containing the body of the renowned explorer De Soto, is told by the Memphis *Appeal*. It appears that Captain John Cowdon, who for many years has devoted himself to the task of dragging up wrecked vessels from the fathomless abysses along the Mississippi, has studied the peculiarities and wonders of that mighty river as none have done before; his diving bell boat, with its rude machinery, is the wonder of all. In this curiously formed structure of naval architecture he makes his endless voyages, and not long since dragged up from the bottom of the Arkansas a locomotive and a train of cars. It is affirmed that beneath one of the countless forest-crowned islands which dot the "Father of Waters" there rests a steamer on which are 500 barrels of brandy and at least 300 of whisky. The Captain has marked this spot and proposes to "invade the great rum hole of the dwellers at the bottom of the Mississippi." Another steamer, the Tennessee, was sunk about thirty years ago, having $80,000 in gold in an iron safe on board. She rests beneath another island which Cowdon has often traversed. For several weeks past he has been making a survey of other localities which may contain uncounted wealth, and while inspecting the water line along the eastern shore he discovered the bow of a small copper-fastened vessel protruding into the river. It was also observed that trees from five to seven feet in diameter grew immediately above the buried boat, and that the roots of these gigantic cypresses were twined about the ancient vessel. The theory of John Cowdon is that, considering its dimensions, twice as great as those of a modern yawl, its copper fastening, the length of time it has rested beneath the soil and water, as shown by the mighty trees that stand above it, the sunken craft contains the body of the 300-years-buried De Soto. Who doubts?

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY
AND
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, the train now leaving WEST PHILADELPHIA 1·20 P. M. for New York will leave at 12·45 P. M.

6 4 2t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

8 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,

8 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

21

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 4, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 30, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·25 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 2

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CHINA, GLASSWARE, STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FINE CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, etc. 6 7 2t

Executor's Sale.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS, FURNITURE, ETC.

To be sold Of the late James McMurtrie, Esq.,

On Friday Morning,

June 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock, in the second-story salesroom of the Auction Store, South Fourth street, comprising originals of Leutze, Krimmel, Cropsey, Doughty, Shaiaken, Van der Velde, Seymour, Benfield, etc. Fine Engravings and Furniture.

Now arranged for examination with catalogues. 6 7 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 6 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special and very attractive sale of 800 cartons Bonnet Ribbons and 200 cartons Sash Ribbons, by order of Messrs. Rutter, Luckemeyer & Co., the importation of

MESSRS. SOLELIAC FRERES,

their closing sale of the season, comprising

Full line of No. 1½ to 22 corded-edge ribbons.

Full line of No. 5 to 60 all boiled-edge ribbons.

Full line No. 1½ to 12 colored, white and black satin ribbons.

Full line of No. 2 to 100 all boiled black ribbons.

Also, attractive assortment of rich broche, crochets, and ecossais poult de soie ribbons.

Also, 260 cartons rich sash ribbons, just landed, consisting of heavy qualities black all-boiled and gros grain, and colored failles in choice colors.

Particular attention is requested to this sale, as it will comprise an elegant assortment of ribbons now landing. 6 7 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

The Property of W. L. MARPLE, ESQ.

On Tuesday Morning and Evening,

June 7, at 11 o'clock and 8 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the choice collection of Mr. W. L. Marple, a resident artist of San Francisco, Cal. The collection embraces many fine specimens from the easel of Mr. Marple, and a fine selection made by Mr. Marple while visiting Europe recently.

Will be on exhibition two days previous to sale. 6 2 5t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut st.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Mirrors, Piano, Melodeon, Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. 6 6 2t

Sale No. 2122 Vine street.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, Rosewood Superior Grand Piano, by Weber; Handsome Oiled Walnut Chamber Furniture, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Handsome Library and Drawing-room Furniture, Fine China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Handsome English Brussels and Other Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2122 Vine street, by catalogue, the entire elegant household furniture, etc. etc. 6 2 6t

PEREMPTORY SALE AT No. 45 S. SECOND ST. STOCK OF RICHMOND & CO., DECLINING BUSINESS. ELEGANT PARLOR, DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, SITTING-ROOM, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, IN EVERY VARIETY.

On Friday Morning,

June 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 S. Second street, above Chesnut, will be sold without reserve or limitation, the entire remaining stock of Messrs. RICHMOND & CO., retiring from business, comprising about $15,000 worth of superior Cabinet Furniture, including—Elegant parlor suits, covered with fine plushes, terry, and haircloth; handsome chamber suits, of the latest designs and finish; elegant bookcases; secretaries; centre tables; bouquet tables; reception chairs; dining-room furniture; elegant and ordinary sideboards; extension tables; cottage chamber suits; elegant wardrobes; ladies' wardrobes; easy and arm chairs; fine spring mattresses; hall stands; etagores; bureaus; onnecoat work; etc.

The work may be examined at any time.

Catalogues ready on morning of sale. 6 6 4t

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-PRICED BOOKS.

On Friday Afternoon,

June 10, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a valuable collection of high-priced books. 6 3 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1208 Mount Vernon street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, BY CHICKERING; BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, Fine Oil Paintings, China and Glassware, Walnut Sideboard, Mirror Back; Fine Hair Mattresses, Cottage Suits, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1208 Mount Vernon street, will be sold, the furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising—Parlor furniture, covered with crimson and gold brocatelle, nearly new; piano-forte, by Chickering; walnut dining-room furniture; 2 suits of walnut chamber furniture, with marble tops; cottage furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets; silver-plated ware and china; haircloth library suit, etc.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

House to rent; apply at the auction store. 6 6 2t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

CEDAR MOTH-PROOF CHESTS AND FUR AND MUFF BOXES.

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, 50 cedar moth-proof chests and fur and muff boxes, manufactured by Mr. M. THALHEIMER from choice Florida cedar. 6 7 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24] No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

REGULAR SALE 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

June 9, at 11 o'clock. 6 6 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS. B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street. (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1826.)

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 12 19 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

5 11

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

41

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.—Rev. J. Long, the Bedford street missionary, reports that 13 cases of relapsing fever were sent to the hospital yesterday, and 3 this morning. The total number of cases sent to the hospital since the fever first made its appearance is 230, and the rate of mortality among those afflicted has been about 33 per cent. This is very much greater than the percentage of deaths from the same disease in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and it proves conclusively that the fever, as it has developed itself in this city, is of a peculiarly malignant type. Much has been done towards the purification of Bedford street and vicinity, but very much more remains to be done if it is expected to check this terrible disease, and prevent it from spreading to all parts of the city during the hot months of summer. The relapsing fever has made its appearance in districts far removed from Bedford street, and there is really very great cause for alarm, and the occasion is one that demands prompt and efficient action on the part of the authorities. In one house alone, on Emeline street, four persons have died and another was reported dying this morning. The citizens of Philadelphia have a right to know why this house was not closed and purified when the first case was reported; and if the Board of Health has not the requisite authority to do what is necessary for the protection of the health of the city, why does it not call upon the Mayor and Councils to extend their aid? It is evident that this pestilence is not to be trifled with, and it is much better that a plain and honest expression of the facts of the case should be made, so that the citizens of Philadelphia may know what to expect, than that the dangers of the situation should be concealed or pooh-poohed at. If the relapsing fever should become general throughout the city there is every probability that a panic will ensue, and the Board of Health and the city authorities will be denounced on all sides for not having done their duty in the first place. The press of the city has not failed to call attention to the matter and to urge the necessity for immediate action, so that there will be no possible excuse for those who are charged with the preservation of the health of this great community if it should be desolated by pestilence during the present summer.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A nine, composed of midshipmen from the Annapolis Naval Academy, will play a nine selected from Germantown and Philadelphia, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Wayne station, on Thursday afternoon.

—Joseph Hancock, of the Twentieth ward, has been elevated. We this morning saw him cavoting around the roof of a building on South Third street.

—The "Milesians" parade to-morrow. His Honor will review them at Logan Square. In view of this fact our citizens should guard well their residences.

—An unsophisticated Teuton yesterday entered the Athletic Base Ball ground, laboring under the delusion that a German picnic was being held there.

—The opponents of Judge Kelley are trying to make votes against him by going from house to house throughout the district.

—Harmer's friends are growing smaller and smaller day by day. Al. may stick to the last, but his friends will not.

—What member of the Legislature of 1869 did Lewis C. Elkin represent as corporator in the City Sewage bill?

—On Tuesday last an eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was shot at Mount Airy.

—Now that Hong has disposed of himself, wouldn't it be for wise for Stokes to do likewise?

—Conly, Albright, and Cloud, late legislators, will have a lively time in securing a nomination. So they ought.

—Hong is said to hold a large interest in the Old Oaks Cemetery Company. Politically, he needs sepulture.

—Select Councilman William F. Smith will accept the nomination for the Legislature in the Sixteenth district.

—The participants in the German festivities yesterday were completely drenched with the rain.

—Manayunk claims the honor of naming the next member from the Sixteenth Legislative district.

—Miss Tennie C. Claflin created quite a stir amongst newspaper men yesterday.

—The Drug Exchange have removed temporarily to Fifth and North streets.

—The Park yesterday was visited by nearly ten thousand people.

—Haymakers vs. Keystones this afternoon.

ATLANTIC CITY.—As the season is rapidly approaching when large numbers of individuals seek some point where they may spend a few weeks, either for recreation or the restoration of health, a word on this subject may not be altogether out of place. Every physician throughout the city and State is frequently called upon to advise in relation to this matter, and his opinion (as it should) generally determines the selection. The time consumed, and the fatigue of travel in reaching the seaside, have long operated in preventing very many from gratifying their wishes in this direction. To those whose time and means are ample, the place, so as it possesses the necessary arrangements for comfort, is not very important, yet with the greatest number the accessibility of a locality will exercise no small determining influence. The construction of a railroad from Philadelphia to Atlantic City has brought the ocean within a ride of two hours, with five communications daily. This place possesses everything to attract visitors, either in search of pleasure or health; such as the most ample accommodations in the way of public houses under well-directed management, cottages for those desiring more complete privacy, churches of different denominations, a safe and excellent shore for bathing, an air remarkable for its dryness, pleasure yachts for sailing, and to such as regard the manly sport of fishing and hunting, the waters and the meadows are alive with fish, snipe, and a great variety of game. For the invalid with scrofulous or rheumatic tendencies, or the shaking aguist, with all the train of liver and spleen disturbances, the iodine in the air, the iodine and chloride of sodium in the water, promise a quick and perhaps permanent improvement. It is beyond cavil *the place* for those seeking relief from diseases proceeding from functional hepatic derangement.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.—At a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia held at No. 100 South Broad street, on the 25th ult., it was resolved to organize an association having for its object the improvement of Broad street as a thoroughfare, the association to act in conjunction with the "Citizens' Association," and be known as the "Broad Street Improvement League." It was also resolved that every gentleman or lady owning horses be solicited to contribute the sum of ten dollars per horse towards this object. Ladies or gentlemen wishing to contribute to the enterprise can do so by forwarding their contributions to the following, who have been elected officers of the "Broad Street Improvement League:"—

President—T. T. Woodruff, No. 612 Market street.

Vice-President—F. C. Melville, No. 100 South Broad street.

Secretary—George S. Graham, No. 128 South Sixth street.

Treasurer—James W. Havens, southwest corner of Broad and Chesnut streets.

The soliciting agents of the League will be furnished with properly authenticated credentials, so that there will be no danger of imposition.

BOARD OF PORT WARDENS.—At a meeting of the Department of Port Wardens held yesterday the gentlemen elected by the City Councils appeared and took seats as members, to wit:—

S. V. Merrick, S. J. Christian, G. W. Hacker, C. C. Van Horn, W. M. Greiner, E. Harper Jeffries, and T. B. Beek.

S. V. Merrick was re-elected President and G. B. Miller Secretary.

The following committees were appointed:—Finance—Beck, Walker, and Stockham; Pilot—Christian, VanHorn, and G. C. Morris; Dock—Hacker, Greiner, and Matthews; Council—Jeffries, Everman, and Workman; Chester—Derbyshire, Everman, and Spangler; Bristol—R. H. Morris, Brearly, and Cramp, Sr.

A license was granted to the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Company to extend their temporary platform 15 feet by 65 feet on the north side of Market street.

SAFE ROBBERY.—Some time during last night thieves effected an entrance to the gold and silver-plating establishment of George P. Pilling, northwest corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and robbed it of $1000 worth of silver ware, Masonic jewels, etc. The rascals entered off Seventh street, by means of false keys. They then "jimmied" the door leading to the office, and once inside commenced working at the safe. To prevent jarring, they placed the wedges in the side, and under the wheels cotton-pads. They then took a ten-pound sledge-hammer and battered the door off the hinges. The rascals were evidently experts, as they selected from the stock of plated and genuine silver goods nothing but the standard articles. Having secured sufficient booty they left, leaving behind them twenty auger-bits, the sledge-hammer, a dark lantern, and two jimmies. Query—Where were the police?

FAIRTHORNE & RAND.—The fire that occurred on Saturday evening last at Nos. 15 and 17 South Third street will not interfere with the business of Messrs. Fairthorne & Rand, who occupied the lower offices in one of the burned buildings. Their books and papers were all saved, and they have removed their quarters to No. 37 South Third street, where their facilities for the prosecution of their business will be found as great as ever.

A COLORED VISITOR.—Last evening, whilst some of the female inmates of the residence No. 625 Pine street were seated in the parlor, quietly conversing, there appeared through the window the head of an African. The rascal was evidently bent on theft, but the women rushing out for assistance caused him to "quit the premises."

TILL-TAPPER.—James Clark, aged 11 years, was last night arrested at St. John and Vine streets for robbing a store drawer of $8. Alderman Cahill sent him to the House of Refuge.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The sale by the Sheriff yesterday afternoon was well attended and the bidding was quite active. The more valuable properties sold were as follows:—

Lot of ground northeast corner of Eleventh and Coates streets, $5500; two-story frame building situated in Roxborough, $525; lot of ground, north side of Market street, east from Thirty-seventh street, $7750; lot of ground and building on Tedyuscing avenue, Twenty-second ward, $3500; tract of land with tenement, in Bristol township, $14,600; building southeast corner of Oxford and Mervine streets, $1900; lot of ground with buildings, northeast corner Tenth and Coates streets, $7000; four properties, at Front street and Mead alley, $3550; lot of ground with building on Francis street, Fifteenth ward, $2000; building on Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second, $650; lot of ground with building on Tulpehocken street, in Germantown, $5000; building on the northwest corner of Fifth and McKean streets, $1250; building and lot on Ogden street, above Twelfth, $2800; lot and stable on Barnett street, above Eighth, $3100; lot of ground and buildings on Coates street, above Sixteenth, $7550; lot and building on Seybert street, above Nineteenth, $1500; two buildings and lot on Hamilton street, below Eighteenth, $3400; lot and building on Spring Garden street, below Tenth, $7000; buildings on Second street, below Columbia avenue, $4000; lot and building northwest corner of Sixteenth and Stiles streets, $1200; lot on Coates street, above 18th, $3100; lot and two buildings on Franklin street, above Diamond, $2150; lot and building at Fitzwater and Tenth streets, $15,500; building on Locust street, above Twelfth, $4500; lot on Spring Garden street, below Twentieth, $5000; building on Sixth street, above Poplar, $3650; building on Fifteenth street, above Thompson, $2000; half part of interest in lot on Culvert street, between Apple street and Old York road, $2100; building and lot on Jefferson street, above Twenty-first, $3000; building and lot on Wharton street, below Seventeenth, $3000; lot and shedding on Darby avenue, Twenty-seventh ward, $1400; building and lot on Summer street, above Twenty-first, $1475; lot on Thirty-fifth street, above Powelton avenue, $10,200; factory and lot on Girard avenue, above Vienna, $12,000; building and lot on Fitzwater street, above Eleventh, $1000; building and lot on Fifteenth street, above Catharine, $1800; frame building and lot at Kensington avenue and Somerset street, $12,000; building and lot northeast corner of Columbia avenue and Ninth street, $1000.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:—

233 shares original, being equal to 506 shares new stock of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.	$·50
200 shares Ocean Oil Co.	69
20 shares Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co.	10·00
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	100·00
29 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	5·00
5 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	220·00
10 shares Central Transportation Co.	51·25
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	5·50
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	50·00
1228 shares West Hickory Mining Association	1c.
30 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	41·00
20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old	6·00
MARKET, No. 102—Valuable store	14,950·00
FITZWATER, No. 813—Hotel and dwelling	4,600·00
SEVENTEENTH (north), No. 1625—Modern residence	6,400·00
COLUMBIA AVENUE, No. 1628—Modern residence	5,850·00
TWENTY-FIRST AND WESTMORELAND, S. W. corner—Ten lots, each	183·00
DELAWARE STREET, in the rear of the above—Four lots, each	130·00

POLITICAL MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican citizens of the Second precinct of the Eighth ward was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, on Eleventh street near Lombard. The meeting was organized by selecting Mr. Miner Burrell as President, Mr. Samuel Durham as Vice-President, and Mr. W. E. Park, Secretary. Able speeches were made by Mr. James Underdue and Mr. William G. Cooper. The following resolutions were offered and adopted with great enthusiasm:—

Whereas, It is proper upon the first exercise of our rights as citizens that we should recognize and acknowledge the claims of those men to office who have proved themselves our friends by their actions; *and whereas*, the foremost place in our gratitude should be devoted to the soldiers who on the field of battle have risked their lives for the great principles of universal suffrage, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia should be given to a soldier, and that recognizing in the record of General Henry H. Bingham all the qualities of the brave warrior, firm patriot, and steadfast Republican, we declare him to be our choice for that office.

Resolved, That we hereby nominate and pledge our support to Lewis Wain Smith, Esq., as delegate from this precinct to the Sheriff's Convention, and instruct him to use all honorable means to carry out the spirit of these resolutions.

ROW IN A DANCE HOUSE.—At Beach and Callowhill streets is a low dance house kept by an individual named Finney McClurg. Last night one of the courtesans who there resort engaged in an altercation with a man whose name is at present unknown, and cut him about the head with a tumbler. The wounded man was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. McClurg and the female, who is named Clementina Cummings, were arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Toland to await the result of their victim's injuries.

TROUBLES OF POLICEMEN.—Sergeant Pauley, of the Seventh district force, last night attempted to arrest a man at Front and Callowhill streets on the charge of disorderliness, when he was set upon by James Babbitt, Andrew Burke, and Edw. Flood, and badly beaten. Some of his men coming to his assistance, the three named were arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held Flood in $800 bail and the other two in $300 bail to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Frank Conway last night met a "greenhorn" in the lower section of the city, and volunteered to show him the elephant. The stranger was taken into various groggeries, and after becoming intoxicated was robbed of his silver watch and $100 in cash by Frank. Frank was subsequently arrested, and Alderman Randall sent him to prison.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Alice Baker, a domestic employed by a family on Callowhill street, near Sixth, yesterday decamped with about $60 worth of wearing apparel. The police being notified, Alice was captured at Third and Market streets, and Alderman Quirk held her in $600 bail to answer.

MARINE.—Michael Bailey, Edward Bannon, John Welsh, and John Hill were arrested at the lower end of Smith's Island yesterday by Harbor Police crew No. 1, on the charge of having stolen the skiff in which they were sailing. Alderman Cahill held them each in $600 bail to answer.

$150.—Yesterday, one of the firm of Patterson & Craig, corner of Walnut street and Delaware avenue, left the office for a few moments untenanted. During his absence some impecunious individual sneaked in and removed from the desk a pocket-book containing $150.

AT a meeting of the Minerva Library Association held last evening the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Daniel J. Farren; Vice-President, J. T. West; Secretary, James L. Young; Treasurer, Walter Bagshaw.

SUICIDE.—John Cummings, aged 65 years, residing on Hart's lane, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, committed suicide this morning, by hanging himself to a bed-post with his suspenders.

A NUISANCE.—At Beach and Noble streets there exists a nuisance in the shape of a stagnant pool of water. The Board of Health should attend to this matter at once.

MASONIC.—A large delegation of Masons of this city left for New York to-day to attend the dedication of the new Masonic Temple.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The week in Wall street opens on dull and irregular markets. The cable reports a holiday in London, owing to the observance of Whit Monday.

"The Ways and Means Committee have reported the new Funding bill. Its general provisions have been already anticipated. The new loan is to be $1,000,000,000, in the form of a thirty year bond, at four per cent., to be exchanged at par for the five-twenties, and to be sold at not less than par in gold. In the work of transforming the debt the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell the surplus gold of the Treasury to cancel the outstanding debt, while the bonds already in the special and sinking funds are to be destroyed. The bill has been ordered to be printed. The compulsory section affecting the national banks has been left out. In the street it is thought that the Senate will insist upon the original bill, and that in the failure of the two houses to agree the whole funding question will fall to the ground for this session of Congress.

"Some of the stock houses reported a better inquiry for money, and new loans were made in some instances as high as five per cent. The prevailing rates were four to five on stocks and three to four on Governments. It is evident from the character of the bank statement on Saturday that no further remittances from the country may be looked for, especially as a better demand is reported in the Western money centres. Commercial paper was unchanged.

"The foreign exchange market was only moderately active at a reduction of an eighth per cent. in rates by the leading bankers. There is a fair supply of bond bills on the market, but few commercial bills.

"The gold market was weak under the steady sales of long gold by parties who have become convinced that a bull movement this summer is impracticable, in view of the light demand for exchange and the heavy cotton crop of 1869-70, which has given the country at least $50,000,000 of gold more than the previous crop, thereby rendering it doubtful whether the balance of trade will be really against us when a settlement of the account is had in winding up the business of 1870. The price declined from 114⅛ to 113⅝, at which latter figure the market closed weak.

"The decline in gold led to lower prices for Governments, although the market could not be called weak. Holders show little apprehension concerning the new Funding bill."

NOVEL RECEPTION.

"Red Cloud" and His Company at the White House.

The most unique reception of this or any other season took place this evening at the White House. The *elite* of Europe and the *bon ton* of barbarism met, clasped hands, ate, and drank together in the home of the Great Father. The Cabinet Ministers and their families, the diplomatic corps *en masse*, and a few Senators and their wives or daughters, met the Ogalallahs and Brules, and the squaws belonging to the latter delegation. The reception took place in the East Room, which was brilliantly lighted. All the ladies were in full evening dress, and gentlemen the same. The Indians wore blankets, buffalo robes, feathers, and medals beyond belief. After shaking hands with the Great Father and the Great Mother, as they call Mrs. Grant, the delegation proceeded to shake hands with and grunt "How" at the assembled guests, and to stare in unmitigated though stolid wonder at the latest productions of the highest civilization of Europe—the blonde Parisian beauty and the elegantly gotten up Parisian dandy. After this ceremonial the savages arranged themselves along the wall on chairs, sofas, or the floor, whichever came handy, and were the recipients of the stares of the promenaders, who paused from time to time in contemplation of them.

About 8·30 supper was announced, and the President led the way to the grand state dining-room, followed by the assembled guests, the Indians taking precedence. The table was covered with flowers and all the decorations customary on grand occasions. Strawberries, cherries, oranges, bananas, ices, cakes of all kinds, French candies, and wines appeared on the bountifully spread board. The lions of the evening were given places next the table, and were waited upon by other lions, foreign and domestic. They managed the gold spoons with great dexterity, and Red Cloud sarcastically observed that he found the white people ate many things which they did not send to the Indians, and that they did not seem to live entirely on corn meal. The wine of the Great Father went not untasted and was appreciated to the full, as was evinced by the falling asleep of some of the Indian imbibers. After the return to the East Room the squaws seemed particularly pleased with the snapping kisses, and pulled them with the foreign Ministers with charming naivete. All they could not eat they carried off in their blankets. When the interpreter thought things had gone far enough he gave the signal to retire, and, with a succession of grunts, the party withdrew to the East Room, and resumed their former positions. Then they were instantly surrounded by the fair ladies, and each was presented with a bouquet, and a more paradoxical sight can scarcely be imagined than that presented by the exotics of the White House conservatories in the hands of the painted warriors of the forest. Mrs. Thornton, of the British Legation, won golden opinions for herself by giving the tassel from her fan and the pearl beads from her sash to the squaws. About 9 the pow-wow broke up, and the children were carried from their Father's house in a large omnibus, leaving the impression that they had behaved themselves, under the extraordinary circumstances, with singular circumspection.

The delegations of Brule-Sioux, headed by Spotted Tail, went to the Interior Department to-day, and had an interview with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. They expressed views and wishes to the Secretary similar to those mentioned by Red Cloud in his speech on Friday; that is, they are poor, and want clothing and ammunition. The Secretary explained that appropriations for their benefit were pending in Congress, and as soon as they were passed the amount appropriated would be expended consistently with the treaty stipulations. Red Cloud, with his party, will have another talk to-morrow. The Indians are becoming uneasy, and express great anxiety to return to their people.—*Washington correspondence N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Ludlow.

The prison calendar of the June term was taken up to-day, and many of the prisoners crowding the docks acknowledged their guilt, saving much labor to the Court and expense to the county.

Thomas Edgely, an old convict, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the tavern of Thomas Wachter, in Second street, with intent to kill. He went into the place one evening recently and sat awhile drinking beer. When unobserved he sneaked out the back door and climbed up into the bath-room window. He was seen by a neighbor, who apprised Mr. Wachter of the circumstance, and the two gentlemen upon going into the bath-room found him there with a jimmy, a candle, and box of matches on his person. He pretended to be drunk, but was nevertheless arrested. The judge recognized him as a burglar he had sentenced several years ago, and gave him the benefit of his remembrance by assigning him quarters in the penitentiary for four years to come.

Joseph Devell, a colored youth, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing ten dollars, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Hanse Skipper pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing money and clothing from the house of a gentleman who had taken him in, when a stranger, poor, friendless, and sick and had kindly ministered to all his wants. The judge punished his ingratitude by sending him to prison for fifteen months.

Andrew Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of pants, and was sentenced to County Prison four months.

Charles West pleaded guilty to the larceny of two clocks, and was sent below for five months.

Robert Anderson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of shoes, and was sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

John Thompson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a dollar, and was sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

Charles Campbell pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat and was sent to the County Prison for five months.

Louis Keller pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing several articles of clothing and a silver watch, and was sentenced to the County Prison for nine months.

William Willingmeyer pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a coat, and was sentenced to the County Prison for 7 months.

Josephine Jackson, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of hitting a man with a brick, and was sentenced to the County Prison for 60 days.

John Melon was convicted of the larceny of 93 cents from the cash-drawer of a bakeshop.

Elizabeth Ripshire was convicted of assault and battery upon Mrs. Derbyshire. She was the divorced wife of Mrs. Derbyshire's husband, and, as it was testified to, went to the house one day and kicked up a row with her successor upon general principles. She was sent to prison for 1 week.

Charles Jones was convicted of assault and battery upon a colored women who refused to give him the pepper-pot she had for sale. Sentenced to the County Prison for 3 months.

Robert Porter, a soldier, was convicted of getting drunk and going about the streets knocking persons down promiscuously, and was sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

James Brown, colored, was convicted of hitting another colored man upon the head with an oyster-knife, and was sentenced to the County Prison for sixty days.

George Rickerts, colored, was convicted of assaulting an officer and breaking furniture in the cell of the station house where he was confined, and was sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

John Harrington was convicted of stealing a piece of carpet from a store in Ridge avenue, above Mount Vernon street, and assaulting Mr. Hartman, who pursued and arrested him. Sentenced to the County Prison for five months.

Daniel Mann, John Mann, and John McDonald, all boys, were convicted of stealing eight shirts from the store of Andrew Holland. Daniel and John Mann were recognized as old offenders, and were sentenced to the County Prison for eighteen months; McDonald was sent down for seven months only.

A War Case.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and McKennan.

Philander Crosby vs. General George Cadwalader. In this case it appeared that in December, 1863, the bark A No. 1, commanded by plaintiff, was sailing down the bay with a cargo of arms, when she was seized by General Cadwalader, pursuant to orders from the War Department, and the captain and crew were confined in chains, the General promising to be responsible for any personal damage. The plaintiff alleged that his health was impaired by his imprisonment, and therefore he sued for damages. Judge Strong charged the jury that as General Cadwalader acted under Government orders, there could be no remedy against him in a court of law, but this might be a proper case for the Court of Claims. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Susq Bds......	45½	100 sh Ph & E R....	
$20600 Am Gold...ls.	123⅝	s10wn&i..	30½
10 sh O C & A R.R.	46½	100 sh Leh Nav.s60.	35½
1 sh Leh V R.....	57¾	100 sh Read R......	54¼
59 do......b5.	58	100 do......c.54	3-16
100 sh Sch Nv..b60.	9	100 do.........	54⅛
9 sh Minehill R...	54½	200 do.........	54¼
100 sh Penna.......	58⅜	100 do.....:54	3-16
29 do......	58⅞	100 do.........	54¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Le gold l..ls.	92¾	$5000 Elmira 5s....	60
$4000 C & A m 6s,89	94½	700 sh Read R...ls.	54¼
$2000 Sc N 6s '82....	76½	100 do.......b5.	54½
$10000 do........	85	100 sh Leh N St.260	35½
$3000 Phila & E 7s..	92½	60 sh 2d & 3d St ls.	45
$5000 do.....ls.	92½	30 sh Leh Val......	58

—Two Germans, near Jacksonville, Ill., whose cows had been killed on the railroad, sought revenge by placing ties on the track.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

A Fire at Fontainebleau.

American Bishops and Infallibility

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The San Domingo Treaty Business.

Bigamy in Baltimore City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Telegraph Lines Damaged.

LONDON, June 7.—News is meagre to-day. The telegraph lines are still deranged in some directions and particularly in Ireland. Despatches to and from that island are somewhat delayed.

Hospital Corner-stone Laid.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Yesterday afternoon Lord Derby laid the corner-stone of the new Stanley Hospital in this city. Appropriate speeches were made by Lord Derby and other celebrities. A large crowd witnessed the ceremonies.

Smallpox in Paris Declining.

PARIS, June 7.—The smallpox is decreasing in this city. The type of the disease is not as virulent as at first.

Ollivier and the Press.

Paris journals are attacking Ollivier for his course towards the party of the left.

American Bishops in Rome.

ROME, June 7.—The Augsburg *Gazette* says the American delegates in the Œcumenical Council show a growing disinclination to the Papal infallibility dogma, and are disgusted with the sophistry and sycophancy of its advocates.

The Frankfort "Dead Season."

FRANKFORT, June 7.—What is known as the "Dead Season" has fairly set in in commercial circles here. Few transactions are made in mortgage bonds, and but little else doing.

Burning of the Forest of Fontainebleau.

PARIS, June 7.—Owing to the long-continued dry weather, fires in the woods have occurred quite frequently throughout Europe lately. These have been attended with loss of life and property. Yesterday a fire occurred in the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, only a few miles from this city. It raged fiercely nearly all day, sweeping over hundreds of acres and causing much damage. The people of the city of Fontainebleau turned out in large force and succeeded at last in checking the flames.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 7—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. American securities steady; Erie Railway, 18⅛; Great Western, 29⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—United States 5-20s opened quiet.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 52c.

LONDON, June 7—1 P. M.—Linseed Cakes in demand. Calcutta Linseed firm. Hops firm. Linseed Oil, £32@£32 5s. Turpentine firm at 31s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 5½d.

HAVRE, June 7.—Cotton opened heavy.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Arrived out, steamers Main, Bremen, and City of Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Artificial Legs for Wounded Soldiers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The conference committee on the bill to supply soldiers who lost their legs in war with artificial legs met to-day and decided to adopt the House bill. It provides that soldiers shall be allowed to take either legs or money, as they choose, the Senate bill, provided for supplying them with legs alone, leaving them no choice. It is understood that most of the soldiers would rather have the money.

The Oregon Election.

Private despatches received to-day from Oregon indicate that the State has gone Democratic, though Senator Williams thinks it may turn out a victory for the Republicans when the returns are all in. A strong personal fight was made on Senator Williams by certain Republicans who were dissatisfied about the land grants, and this it is believed contributed to the success of the Democrats.

The House Banking Bill.

The House has a bill to provide additional banking facilities under consideration, and General Garfield is making an elaborate speech in its behalf.

The San Domingo Resolution.

The resolution introduced in secret session in the Senate yesterday to investigate the San Domingo treaty in a business manner, its negotiation, what means have been used to secure its ratification, etc., will, it is thought, be adopted.

Subsidies to Ocean Cables.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day heard the counsel of the American Cable Company, Mr. Hodges, of Boston, in support of their petition for a subsidy.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

The Senate set apart Tuesday next, the 14th, for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce, and the bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States was made the special order for Thursday, the 9th.

The unfinished business of the morning hour being the proposed amendment of the rules, by providing for calling the previous question in the Senate, etc., was discussed until 1 o'clock, when the Indian Appropriation bill came up in order.

Mr. Chandler moved to pass the bill over so as to take up the bill for a through railroad line to New York and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati Railroad bill. The motion was not agreed to, and the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Mr. Thayer called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of land districts without increasing their number. Passed.

Mr. Pomeroy offered as an amendment the bill for the removal of the Osage Indians in Kansas, the sale of their reservation to actual settlers at $1·25 per acre, and the settlement of the tribe in the Indian country. He advocated his amendment in the interest of settlers on the lands, as a means of securing peaceful homes for the Indians and advancing the prosperity of his State.

Mr. Davis inquired whether there was any "stealage" in the bill.

Mr. Pomeroy replied if there was the Committee on Indian Affairs should have found it out. He did not know of any.

Mr. Davis said he would admit, if the honorable Senator (Mr. Pomeroy) did not know of any "stealage," in the bill there must be none.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The bill was laid on the table—yeas, 90; nays, 80.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill to promote postal and commercial intercourse between Cedar Keys, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, authorizing a contract with John F. Patterson and associates for a weekly mail service, at a cost not exceeding $70,000 a year. Referred.

The House then, at 12·30, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Garfield from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to increase banking facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. Garfield addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He hoped to have the attention and sympathy of the House in undertaking such a delicate and difficult task in view of the singular chaos of opinions on the subject. He confessed himself utterly unable to realize his own views on a bill which could possibly pass the House, and had therefore to prepare a bill under these difficulties, and under the additional difficulties of instructions from the House, and of expressions of views in the Senate.

After discussing the general subject of the distinction between coin and paper money, he quoted from a recent publication, "The Science of Finance," by Robert H. Patterson, of Scotland, to show that the paper circulation of the United Kingdom had remained practically stationary for the last twenty-five years, since 1844, when the great currency act of Sir Robert Peel forbade the increase of paper currency, except in a very limited way, and then under great restrictions, and yet within that time the United Kingdom had trebled its wealth and quadrupled its trade. The great instrument of British trade was neither coin nor paper, but the check, the commercial bill, the draft on bank. Not 5 per cent., according to this writer, of all the business of the United Kingdom was transacted in coin or paper money, more than 95 per cent. of it being transacted through banks in the form of drafts, bills, and transfers of credit.

This was a remarkable fact, which should be taken into account in all discussions of currency and trade facilities. It showed that the bank was to-day the great mechanism for facilitating exchanges more than coin or notes. He believed that the first great want of the country was a sound currency, exchangeable into coin, but as that was impossible at present, and beyond his aspirations, he would say that the second great want of the country was increased facilities for making exchanges, whether in the form of paper, notes, or banking credits. That was the great and pressing demand of the hour. He replied to the argument as to the distribution of currency, arguing that no matter how distributed it would flow in channels regulated by the laws of trade, and could not be restricted by any absolute provisions of statute law.

He said, in reply to an observation by Mr. Wood, that it was not the mere inequality in the distribution of currency of which complaint was made. It was the inequality of banking capital, or banking facilities, that was complained of most. There was a glut of currency in the country. He read from the money article of a New York morning paper a statement that the associated banks of New York had, on the 28th of May, 1870, $228,000,000 on deposit and a circulation of $33,000,000, being a total of $261,000,000. The reserve of 25 per cent. on that would amount to $64,500,000; but the banks actually held $94,000,000 of cash, reserving a surplus of $30,000,000.

What was the key to that situation? The succeeding sentences furnished it:—"Rate of money four per cent. Money easy at that rate. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull." There were scarcely to be found more important facts crowded into a small compass standing in the relation of cause and effect to each other, and showing the difficulties, than what he had read from that article. What was the cause of the glut in the currency? Because at the present moment there was a remarkable lull in the gambling known at the Gold Exchange and the Stock Exchange of New York.

The gamblers were unable to prognosticate the signs of the times. They were waiting to see what Congress would do, and were not using their reserve, but letting it lie idle. If Congress were to adjourn without legislation on the financial question, the scenes of July, August, and September, 1869, would be repeated, and the whole business of the country would be tossed up and down, torn by the gamblers of Wall street. While money was at 4 per cent. in New York respectable merchants in the West, with the best business paper and security, were trying in vain to get loans at 10, 15, and 20 per cent. interest. Legitimate business was perishing, while the rascals and gamblers who dealt in the nation's life-blood had money easy at their command, and this was one of the conditions that grew out of the unequal circulation and unequal distribution of banking facilities. The Committee on Banking and Currency had been subjected to newspaper attacks growing out of the bill, one paper denouncing the bill as one of contraction, and another denouncing it as one of inflation. He stated facts to show that it was not a bill of contraction, and wished that it was as easy for him to prove that it was not one of inflation.

That was the great difficulty which he had with the bill. As to the suggestion in favor of issuing greenbacks, he was entirely opposed to it. It was never safe to trust the volume of paper currency to the mere naked will of a political party in the National Legislature, but if that difficulty were not in the way, there was still another and a greater one. A greenback currency issued, not in connection with banks, was not regulated by the wants of business. It was just so much the year round, while every man knew that in some seasons of the year more circulation was needed for business than at others. He deemed the issue of currency by Government as unphilosophical, unsafe, and illy adapted to the wants of business, and he reminded the House of the late decision of the Supreme Court against the Legal-tender act.

He went on to discuss briefly the sections of the bill relating to gold banks, saying that on the Pacific coast, in Texas or New Orleans, in Charleston and in New York, these banks would be established. He declared himself unmistakably in favor of continuing, and amending it need be, the national banking system, contrasting its security to the public with the losses sustained under the old free banking system.

Mr. Cox opposed the bill. He regarded all the fiscal bills proposed as being intended either to change the currency or to increase its volume. He was opposed to the issue of the ninety-five millions of national bank notes, as proposed in the bill. He would prefer, "if redeemable," for economy and safety, the greenback issue.

But he held that all these measures were makeshifts because they did not look to a basis of gold and silver. The *sine qua non* of all legislation on the subject was a successful scheme of resumption. He opposed the currency sections of the bill, especially those relating to gold notes, which he denounced. This issue of national bank notes was a dangerous expansion. The scheme of new banks he characterized as a great and explosive monstrosity. He was opposed to any partial redistribution. The funding parts of the bill he regarded as out of place until resumption takes place. He disapproved of them as having various rates of interest, when there should be but a single rate, and as being impracticable and hardly worthy of opposition.

He believed that all free banking, even on an irredeemable paper system, would bring excesses and ruin. He ridiculed the varieties of currency proposed by Republican leaders, and the connection so often asserted in Congress between the debt and currency of the country. He held that there was no necessary connection between them except for bad purposes. He pleaded for a return to a gold and silver currency, and quoted Governor Hoffman's message, denouncing the legal-tender system as a forced loan, and as the great crime against the Constitution and the age which the Democracy only had the skill and courage to wipe out.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Trial of an Alleged Bigamist.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Thomas Wills was arrested here, at the instance of his son, on the charge of being an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and also on a further charge of bigamy. On an examination last evening he was committed on the latter charge for the action of the grand jury. Wills formerly resided in England, where he married his first wife in 1842. He deserted her in 1861, coming to the United States. Several years afterwards she followed and found him in Vermont. They then lived together as husband and wife in Philadelphia until about two years since, when he again deserted her.

The wife again found him in New York, where, on charges preferred by her, he was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island. Wills alleges that he served out his full term, but his son stated that he escaped. He came to Baltimore, and on the 28th of last October was married to a Miss Harvey, proprietress of a millinery establishment on West Baltimore street, under the name of Henry Roberts. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Fuller. Wills' first wife and two sons, aged 22 and 25 years, were present at the examination last evening before the justice. Wills is 49 years old, of large stature, and was a brewer and distiller in England.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 900 bales middling uplands at 22c. Flour declined 5@10c.; State, $4·95@5·85; Ohio, $5·25@6·20; Western, $4·95@6·50; Southern, $6@10. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c.; No. 1 spring, $1·37½; No. 2, $1·30@1·31; winter red Western, $1·40@1·42. Corn steady; new mixed Western, $1·04@1·08; old do., $1·08. Oats quiet and steady; State, 69@71c.; Western, 65@66c. Beef steady. Pork firm; mess, $30·75@31; prime, $22·50@23·50. Lard firm; steam, 15@16⅛c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky nominal at $1·08@108½.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY,
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.
5 4 wfm4m8p

FOURTH EDITION

International Typographical Union.

Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania.

Rumored Loss of a Steamship

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Eighth Pennsylvania Collection District.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Reports from the Supervisor show an increase of collections in the Eighth district of Pennsylvania, for the year ending April 30th last, of $46,775·82 over that of the previous year, and there was a decrease in the expenses of assessment for the same period of $1693. The Supervisor says the principal sources of revenue in that district are from the manufactories of iron and agricultural pursuits, both of which have been depressed during the present year. The increase can only be accounted for on the theory of a more thorough assessment and collection of taxes.

FROM THE WEST.

The International Typographical Union.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—At a meeting of the International Typographical Union the reports of the President and Vice-President were read. The report of the Treasurer shows the receipt of $2544·49 and disbursement of $1345·69. The new officers were installed, the retiring President welcoming the incoming President, who replied in a neat speech. Various invitations were accepted and committees announced.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rumor of the Loss of an Ocean Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There is a rumor in the street, which cannot be traced, that the steamer Dacia, belonging to the Central American Telegraph Corps, has been lost near Bermuda.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer, of wood, of 259 tons (O. M.), for the revenue marine service for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom House rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam moulded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom House at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of twelve knots on a trial course of a mile, and eleven knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department), in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), that in the event of the acceptance of such bid the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be enclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and enclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models with detailed specifications before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
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PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

PRIZE MONEY AMOUNTING TO $5,349,562·37, still remains uncalled for in the Treasury of the United States, arising from captures made during the late Rebellion. For information and advice, given cheerfully, free of any charge, apply at once, either in person or by letter, to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & Co., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.